DENABANK
Mandvi Branch

A BRANCH of DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD., will be opened in GAUMUKH BHUVAN, Opposite Masjid Station, Corner of Bhat Bazar and Masjid Bunder Road, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1941.

Regd No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

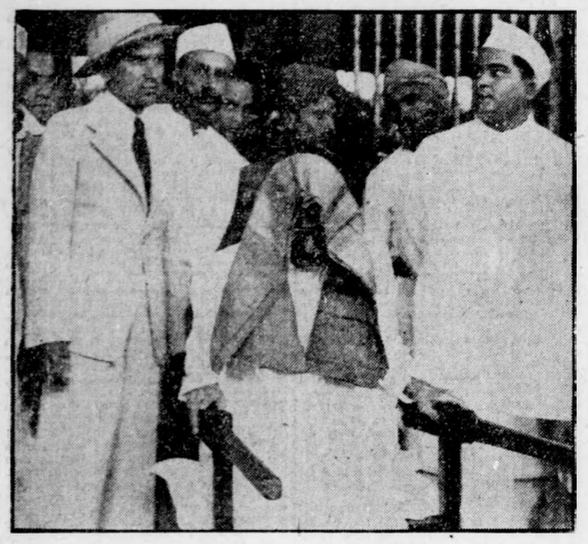
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 71 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
THE JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1919)
FOR
LIFE, FIRE MARINE, MOTOR ACCIDENT & WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
"EWART HOUSE"
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

10,000 Incendiaries Rained On Berlin



Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Member of Bombay, being taken in an armchair on arrival in city on Monday morning.

British Bombers Pierce Box Barrage

HANOVER AND KIEL ALSO ATTACKED

13 German Planes Shot Down Over Malta

LONDON, March 24.

IT is learned that ten thousand incendiary bombs were dropped on Berlin by British bombers last night. Polish crews participated in the raid.

British bombers attacking the centre of Berlin on Sunday night had to make their way through an intense box barrage. Inspite of this attempt to protect the heart of the German Capital, a large force of British bombers crossed and recrossed Berlin. Some flew along Unterden Linden—within a mile or so of which are five of the main railway stations—keeping on a steady course in order to take their aim.

Others directed their bombs at fires which the first wave of British aircraft had started and others attacked goods yards and factories south of the City.

It is learned authoritatively in London that last night's raid on the German capital—the 38th of the war—was "substantial but not particularly heavy."

Attack On Invasion Coast

The R.A.F. is also believed to have made a short sharp attack on the invasion coast including targets in the Calais area during the night. Explosion of heavy bombs was heard from the south-east coast and bomb flashes were seen despite a mist over the French coast.

The German radio broadcast that British bombers flew over Berlin last night and some of the bombers succeeded in pressing forward and dropped several incendiary bombs. Some people were killed and others injured.

The German Radio also added that other British aircraft penetrated into Northern Germany.

BERLIN, KIEL AND HANOVER

Aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command made successful raids last night upon Berlin, Kiel and Hanover, while the weather upset, for the second night in succession, continuation of the German Blitz on British ports.

An R.A.F. Communique issued this afternoon, announcing the successful attack on three cities, says heavy bombs and incendiaries were dropped and very large explosions were observed at Hanover.

IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

The Communique continues: "Attacks on a smaller scale were also made on coastal targets in north-west Germany and enemy-occupied territory. Some of these appear to have been particularly successful. One fire started at a naval base was visible from the near English coast.

One aircraft is missing from these operations.

Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing from attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch coast."

CHERBOURG BOMBED

After bombing docks at Cherbourg this morning, a Blenheim bomber dived and dealt effectively with light gun positions on the outer mole says the Air Ministry News Service. Diving further to a hundred feet the aircraft found the main street of Harfleur, near Cherbourg, occupied by German troops on a pre-breakfast parade outside their barracks blocks and heavily machine-gunned them.

Heavy Nazi Toll In Malta Raid

CAIRO.—Large formations of German bombers accompanied by fighters participated in the raid on Malta yesterday in which thirteen German planes were destroyed states an R.A.F. Communique. **Little damage was done.**

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVITY SLACKENS

LONDON, March 24.

The people of Britain slept soundly in their beds last night almost undisturbed by sirens, gunfire or bombs.

The only exception occurred in East England where, according to an Air Ministry communique, a few bombs were dropped damaging houses and causing some casualties. The communique adds that only a small number of enemy aircraft were in operation.—Reuter.

GOVT. TAKES OVER RADIO STATION

LONDON, March 24.

Reports reaching here from Belgrade state that the Board of Directors of the Belgrade Radio Station has been dissolved by an order of the Government and a State Commissar installed. He is stated to be M. Jovanovitch, formerly Chief Censor and known for his pro-German tendencies.

Recently the Belgrade radio has been giving patriotic programmes which stimulated the spirit of resistance of the public to the Government policy of concessions to Germany.—Reuter.

Convoy Of French Ships Escorted By Destroyers Passes Gibraltar

LONDON, March 24.

A Convoy of French ships escorted by destroyers passed through the Straits of Gibraltar heading for the Southern Atlantic yesterday afternoon, according to a Tangier telegram to the Italian News Agency. The Agency adds that the British blockade authorities did not try to stop the convoy.—Reuter.

Italy Loses Entire Br. Somaliland

Imperial Troops Advance And South African Air Force Active In Abyssinia

NAIROBI, March 24.

THE WHOLE OF BRITISH SOMALILAND IS NOW UNDER BRITISH CONTROL AND THE ROAD FROM BERBERA TO HARGEISA IS NOW OPEN.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN TO-DAY'S COMMUNIQUE HERE WHICH ALSO ANNOUNCED FURTHER SUCCESSES IN ABYSSINIA

Br. Capture Vital Position

British forward troops attacked strong Italian positions holding the Marda Pass just west of Jijiga, capturing vital tactical positions, after strong opposition, in which British losses were slight. Operations are continuing.

Troops By Air

Distant centres of administration in Abyssinia, some of which are 460 miles from British lines of communication, are being taken over by air-borne troops, accompanied by political officers.—Reuter.

Seven Italian Counter-Attacks Beaten off

CAIRO, March 24.

Seven heavy Italian counter-attacks were successfully beaten off at Keren, according to a headquarter's communique.

It says that the enemy sustained serious losses and following the repulse of the attacks. British troops are again making headway.

Patriot activities continue in Abyssinia to develop satisfactorily. Further south, British general advance into Abyssinia is progressing.

ROME'S DESPERATE ATTEMPTS.

Desperate attempts are being made by the Italians round Keren to check the advance of the Imperial and Allied forces who are drawing closer and closer to the town.

The Rome radio to-day referred to the formidable pressure on Keren and of the enormous superiority of British tanks, aircraft and mechanised troops.

Union Air Force Active In Abyssinia

In Abyssinia the South African Air Force continued to prepare the way for advancing British troops. Enemy road and rail communications between Diredwa and Awash were heavily attacked. At Urso many bombs hit a supply train moving towards Diredwa. Other trains were also attacked at Miesso and Awash. Several trucks were left overturned in one case. Twenty trucks and some troops at Metahara near Addis Ababa were machine-gunned. Fires were seen at Awash after a mechanical transport was attacked.

At Seila in British Somaliland pilots reported that a large number of natives were carrying white flags and that Union Jacks could be seen flying from buildings.

From all these operations British aircraft returned safely except two fighters the pilots of which made successful parachute descents.—Reuter.

Belgrade Bows To Berlin 'Diktat'

SUICIDE PACT DECISION: BRITISH WARNING

BELGRADE, March 24.

THE Yugoslav Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will leave for Vienna to-night. It is learned from a very reliable source. The signature of a pact with Germany is expected to take place at noon to-morrow.

PACT PROVISIONS

The agreement which Yugoslavia is expected to sign with Germany is reported to be in two parts. The first part, which would be published, would provide that Yugoslavia would adhere to the Tri-partite Pact and she would receive guarantees of her frontiers, but will not be called on for military co-operation with the Axis.

SECRET CLAUSE

The second part will be in the form of a Secret Clause by which Yugoslavia will allow war material to be sent over her railways without any right of control. She will have to suppress any anti-Axis activity within her frontiers and will have to line up economically with the Axis.

Cabinet Vacancies Filled

The appointment of two Ministers to fill two of the three vacancies in the Yugoslav Cabinet is officially announced to-day. Dr. Mikitovitch, the manager of a company for the construction of Silos, is appointed Minister for agriculture. Dr. Ikonitch, a publicist, takes the Ministry of public health.

According to a Belgrade despatch to the German News Agency, Dr. Constantinovitch, the Yugoslav Minister of Justice, has withdrawn his resignation.

British Note

CAIRO.—The British Minister in Belgrade has addressed a Note to the Yugoslav Government.

The Note is in the nature of a last moment appeal and warning. It states the British attitude once again and appeals to them not to betray Jugoslavia's past in the face of rising public opinion.

British Official Circles in Cairo comment that the British Government had repeatedly made it clear that were Jugoslavia to follow the example of Rumania and Bulgaria she will do herself mortal injury and that in no circumstances could they condone the signature of any agreement which would inevitably

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

Turkish Reply To Soviet

ANKARA, March 24.

The Turkish Government has handed the Soviet Government a Note through the Turkish Ambassador in Moscow giving similar assurances to those recently given by Russia to Turkey. It is possible that the Notes will be published in both Capitals simultaneously.

An Ankara message of Saturday's date stated:

The Soviet Government have assured Turkey that they will do nothing to embarrass Turkey should Ankara's relations with any third Power deteriorate rapidly, it is reliably learned.

A non-aggression pact already exists between Russia and Turkey but these new assurances will mean that Soviet-Turkish relations will be placed upon a firm and unassailable basis. It is understood here that these assurances will be published as soon as the exact wording of the "communique" has been agreed upon.

The development is regarded here as a highly important step. It strengthens Turkey's position at home and abroad, and relieves her of any concern about her eastern frontier.

The Soviet assurance to Turkey will take the form of a statement issued in Moscow, according to usually well-informed quarters in the Turkish capital. In this statement, which will not require any formal signature, because of the non-aggression pact already in existence between the two countries, Soviet-Turkish friendship will be reaffirmed at one of the most critical moments in eastern European history.



M. STALIN

The Japanese Foreign Minister, M. Matsuoka sent gifts to M. Stalin and M. Molotov through the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs.

The gift for M. Stalin was a thirteenth century Japanese screen decorated with hunting scenes, while that for M. Molotov was a lacquer box on which a Japanese shrine was pointed in gold and silver, according to a Moscow message.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

MOSCOW, March 24.

Receiving the foreign press on noon Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, said: "The foreign policy of Japan will revolve round the Tripartite Pact as the pivot.

Mr. Matsuoka added, "The fundamental interests of nations decide their policy in the long run, but peace or war may sometimes be decided by personal acquaintance."

He then recalled that he was invited during a telephone call from von Ribbentrop to visit the Axis capitals after the signature of the Tripartite Pact last September. He mentioned that he had a lengthy conversation with Mussolini eight years ago and also met Count Ciano at Shanghai, but had had no chance of making acquaintance of the German leaders.

He continued, "The foreign policy of Japan will revolve round the Tripartite Pact as the pivot. It is natural for me as the Japanese Foreign Minister, who helped to conclude the pact to visit the German leaders.

I have no particular end in mind in coming to Europe. I may have a chance to make a personal observation of the situation in western Europe and especially of the war now going on in western Europe."

Mr. Matsuoka said that he had no hard and fixed itinerary, but he did not want to be absent from Japan longer than six weeks. He had been shown every possible courtesy in Moscow. He would like on his way back to stop in Moscow and see the Soviet leaders too. He stated that no tour of the western battlefields had yet been included in his programme but he would like to see them if he had the time.

Matsuoka Meets Molotov

BERLIN, March 24

Mr. Matsuoka accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador Mr. Tatekawa, today visited M. Molotov in the Kremlin, says a Moscow telegram to the Official German News Agency.

M. Stalin was present at the interview.

With M. Molotov was M. Lozovsky, the Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

TO CALL ON CRIPPS

TOKYO. Mr. Matsuoka's official calls in Moscow today will include one on Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador and M. Labonne, Vichy Ambassador, according to a Moscow telegram to the Domei News Agency.

MOSCOW: Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, was entertained to luncheon today by the German Ambassador in Moscow.

Mr. Matsuoka also attended a reception to diplomats of countries adhering to the Three-Power Pact held at the Japanese Ambassador's residence.

The arrival of Mr. Matsuoka is briefly reported in the Soviet newspapers.

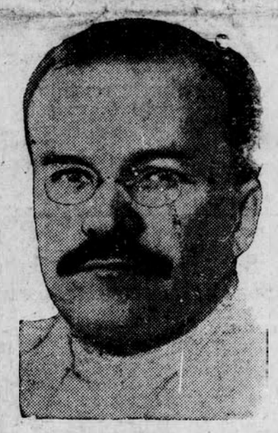
PRINCE ALY KHAN CONTRADICTS IT

CAIRO, March 24

The newspaper "Mussawar" publishes an interview with Prince Alykhan, at present serving with the British Army in Egypt.

Prince Alykhan denied the report that he was paying the cost of the upkeep of his Division, saying that it was a pure invention probably arising out of the fact that he headed the subscription for Indian soldiers.

He said that the Aga Khan was at present in Switzerland with his wife and child and that at times he had difficulty to transfer funds but finally steps have been taken to settle the matter.—Reuter.



M. MOLOTOV

London Denies Report Of Decision To Close Down Consulate

LONDON, March 24

There is no truth in the report emanating from La Linea that it has been decided to close the British Consulate at Tangier and that the British residents have been ordered to leave Morocco, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns from authoritative quarters.—Reuter.

'FUEHRER' RUSHES AID TO 'IL DUCE'

BELGRADE, March 24.

IMPORTANT movement of German troops through the Struma Valley towards the Greek frontier is reported this morning. Large formations, it is stated, were seen advancing rapidly southwards since yesterday afternoon.

BERLIN ADMITS IT

A significant reference that German troop movements in Bulgaria are proceeding according to plan appears in today's German High Command Communique.

R.A.F. RAID ON BERAT AERODROME

ATHENS, March 24.

R.A.F. bombers raided Berat aerodrome yesterday with good results, to-day's Communique from the British Headquarters reports.

Two grounded aircraft burst into flames and others were certainly damaged.

Clashes with enemy fighters are recorded. The first when a number of enemy fighters were intercepted was inconclusive. Later British fighters attacked a large enemy fighter formation in the same area, shooting down at least two, the Communique says, and damaging seriously a number of others. Aircraft on the ground were set on fire. R.A.F. bombers attacked an encampment in the Tepelini area but full results were not observed. **No British planes were lost.**

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Would receive friendly correspondence from ladies and gents. Communicate with Box No. 14377, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Territorial Representatives by a very old and well-established Life Insurance Company. Apply for an interview with the Managing Director stating experience, ideas and cost. Box No. 4625, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—(1) Carder-Spinner, (2) Assistant Weaving Master, Anglo-Indians preferred. Apply with full details of experience and salary required to Box No. 4626, "Bombay Chronicle."

Required for an up-country Cotton Mill under British Management one Assistant Weaving Master. Age between 28 and 45. Must be an expert sizer, good knowledge of weaving and dobby work. Trained in Europe. Pay Rs. 750/- per month with free furnished quarters, lights, fans and free Medical advice. Bonus equal to two months pay usually given annually if work satisfactory. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 4622, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Civil Engineer Prepared to join immediately. Preference to Non-Brahmins. Age 30—40. Apply stating Qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 14364, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Head-Clerk with long experience of Cotton Mill routine and sound knowledge of Book-Keeping and Accounts. Apply Box No. 14365, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push our but-tons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3/- for our sample set. Friends & Co. 33. Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

Applications are invited for Chief Agency for Bombay. Excellent terms for good and influential workers. Men, with experience, guaranteeing decent business need alone, apply immediately with full particulars to Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. (14327)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Central Public Works Division, Central Government Offices Building, Queen's Road, Bombay, will receive tenders upto 12 noon, 8th April, 1941, from approved First Class contractors for the work "Construction of quarters for 8 Wireless Operators and one Wireless Supervisor at Direction Finding Station, Bahmanpuri (Bombay)" (Building Portion). Total cost approximate Rs. 62,172.

Tender forms, plans and conditions of contract will be obtainable from his office on any working day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. at Rs. 5-4-0 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

4627

NOTICE

5 SHARES numbered 71925-71929 of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway Co., Ltd., are registered in the name of Sita Nath Bhowmick in the books of the Company and the Certificate of Title thereto No. 2740 has been LOST.

The Public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with said certificate.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

KAMAKHYA NATH BHOWMIK,
&
JITENDRA NATH BHOWMIK,
"Sita-Kunja", P.O. Bhadra,
Dt. Mymensingh.

Dated: 25-3-1941.

(14376)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 5 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs each, can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 28|- per cwt. Closing date 17-4-1941 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

(4536)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted New or Secondhand fol-lowing machinery:—1. One planing machine to plan articles upto 5 ft. wide, 2. One Lathe hollow spindle heavy duty nearly 20" centres, 3. Two lathes hollow spindle heavy duty nearly 9" centres, 4. Two lathes hollow spindle heavy duty nearly 11" centres, 5. One universal milling machine, 6. One slotting machine, 7. One gear cutting machine for spur, skew and worm wheels, 8. One steam hammer about 12 cwts., 9. One plate bending machine to bend upto 5|8" plates, 10. One punching & shearing machine for 5|8" plates. Send full details and prices to Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd., Pharenda, Dist. Gorakhpur. (4617)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Wanted wholesalers to buy from immediate stocks British made cellulose and synthetic enamels, flat oil paints, distempers, etc., etc. Write 14375 "Bombay Chronicle."

Legal Notices

SUIT NO. 1980 OF 1940

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of CHOTANAGPUR INDUSTRIES LIMITED. FEROZUDDIN

vs.

CHOTANAGPUR INDUSTRIES, LTD.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE

To be peremptorily sold by the Official Receiver, High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on Thursday the 3rd day of April, 1941, at 3-30 P.M. at his Office at No. 6, Council House Street, Calcutta, the following properties under Orders dated respectively the 12th day of October, 1940, and 25th day of February, 1941, made in the above suit, subject to reserve price.

LOT NO. 1.—The Factory carried on under the name and style of Chotanagpore Industries Limited at Chakradharpore in the District of Singhbhum consisting of the plant and machinery including the structure, corrugated iron sheds and kilns together with the goodwill of the Company.

LOT NO. 2.—Stock-in-trade of the above Factory including raw materials and finished products.

LOT NO. 3.—Furniture, lying at Chakradharpore.

LOT NO. 4.—Furniture and fittings at 25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

LOT NO. 5.—One and half ton Oldsmobile Motor Lorry (No. B. R.S. 1449).

LOT NO. 6.—One 12 H.P. Austin Saloon Car (No. BLA. 1557).

The above lots will be sold free from all encumbrances and free from all rights of secured and unsecured creditors. All such rights attach to the sale proceeds and are removed from the machinery to be sold.

For particulars of the properties and the conditions of sale apply to the Official Receiver, High Court of Calcutta or to his Solicitor Mr. B. K. BOSE of No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1941.

M. S. ZOHA,
Official Receiver, High Court.
(4620)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZE CAWASJI BATLIWALLA, of Bombay has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle, Pakhadi Irla, Bombay Suburban District, and admeasuring 2072 square yards or thereabouts, being made up of pieces of land bearing Survey Number 200 A. Hissa Number 1 admeasuring 1660 Square Yards, Hissa Number 2 (part) admeasuring 327 Square Yards and Hissa Number 3 (part) admeasuring 85 Square Yards, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, charity, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, sale, share trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Shanti Sadan" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 24th day of March 1941.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
4633.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Dy. Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 5th floor Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road the following properties of La Concorde Insurance Co., Ltd. and Assicurazioni Generali vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Writing tables, chairs, cupboards, counters, partitions, carpets, racks, fans, dressing table, Remington, Imperial and Underwood typewriters, etc.

On view from the 26th.

BENNETT & CO.

2 Second Great Week

LAUGH-PACKED

LOVE-STORY RICH IN MUSIC!

TARUN PICTURES'

Second Social See & Hear!

Shanta Hublikar

IN

PRABHAT

with JAIRAJ, VATSALA, KUMTEKAR, etc.,

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4-15; 7, & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

LAST

Zenana Show, To-day 1 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Bandhan

Starring

LEELA CHITNIS, ASHOK KUMAR,

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

ROXY

Entertaining! Uplifting!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

RADHIKA

Starring

NALINI JAYWANT

FOURTH WEEK

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

Mat. On Thursday at 2 p.m.

5th Week

Ranjit Picture

PARDESI

Director:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast: MOTILAL, KHURSHID, SNEHPRABHA,
Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON TALKIES

A Commendable Picture

SADHONA BOSE

in

WADIAS'

RAJNARTAKI

7th Week

OPERA HOUSE

4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Zanana Show on Thurs. at 1-30 p.m.

REGAL 'Phone: 35017

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"JESSE JAMES" was shot in the Back!
THAT'S MURDER! AND SOMEBODY'S GOT TO PAY!

THE RETURN OF

FRANK JAMES

with

HENRY FONDA
GENE TIERNEY
JACKIE COOPER

All in Technicolour

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GRAND DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-DAY

"THAT CERTAIN AGE"

With DEANNA DURBIN
UNIVERSAL'S MUSICAL COMEDY.

TO-MORROW

"RAGE OF PARIS"

WITH DANIELLE DARIUX

SUGAR FACTORY FLOODED WITH SUGAR-CANE

Demonstration On Rejection Of Cart-loads: 10 Persons Arrested

PESHAWAR, March 22.

The police had to be called to Takhtbai yesterday to control a crowd of demonstrators outside the premises of the Takhtbai Sugar Mill, Frontier's first sugar factory, which was formally opened on March 10.

On March 15, a number of cartmen who had come after travelling many miles to deliver sugar-canes were told on arrival that the mill authorities would not accept their loads on the ground that they had already received supply in excess of their demand.

Similar reply was given to those who arrived on the following days.

On March 21, the cartmen who were joined by some owners of sugar-cane, held a demonstration, charging the mill authorities of differential treatment in the matter of purchase of sugar-cane supplies while they had actually admitted lorry-loads brought from other parts of the province. Some of the agitators are alleged to have hurled stones at a mill lorry, shattering its windscreen.

The police arrested ten persons who were later released on bail.—A. P.

GREATER BOMBAY

Appointment Of 3 Additional Presidency Magistrates

The Government of Bombay proposes to bring into force the Greater Bombay Scheme with effect from October 1. The total cost of providing police stations and quarters for officers and the staff at Bandra, Kurla, Vile Parle and Andheri is estimated at Rs. 9,28,000.

The Government also examined the question of the magisterial needs of the area to be absorbed in Greater Bombay. It has been decided for consultation with the High Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District to appoint three additional Presidency Magistrates to replace the existing City Magistrate at Bandra, Resident Magistrate at Kurla and Temporary Resident Magistrate at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District. The proposed Courts of Presidency Magistrates will be located at Bandra, Andheri and Kurla.

As the creation of the three additional Courts of Presidency Magistrates for the Greater Bombay will add considerably to the administrative and other work of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is also proposed to appoint the senior Presidency Magistrate as an Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 18 (4) of the Criminal Procedure Code in order to relieve and take over such of the duties of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the latter officer may think fit to delegate to him in addition to his normal duties as a Presidency Magistrate.

City Hindus Observe National Prayer Day

In response to the desire of the King to observe Sunday, as a Day of National Prayer throughout the British Empire for the early termination of the War against Nazism with victory for Britain and her Allies, a congregational gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the Pathare Prabhu Community assembled on Sunday evening at the Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar to offer prayers to Providence. Hari Bhakta Parayan Ramdutta Buwa Deshpande performed Harikirtan appropriate to the occasion.

Similar prayers were offered at the Kala Ram Mandir of the late Mr. Atmaram Buwa at Girgaum Road, by the Hindu public belonging to all the Hindu communities of Bombay, when H. B. P. Ramkrishna Buwa Dhole, offered prayers with a Harikirtan on the occasion.

Mr. G. B. Velkar performed Bhajan and repeated Parameshwar Mahiman Stotra in Sanskrit, at Chowpatty and offered prayers for world Peace.

The All-India Spinners' Association, Behar Branch, Madhubani, has published the following comparative figures of Khadi production and sales during 1939 and 1940 :—

Khadi production (including woollen and silk) :—

In 1940 Rs. 7,29,029, and in 1939 Rs. 7,58,370.

Khadi sales :—

In 1940 : Within the Province Rs. 9,58,864; to Spinners 1,57,309; to Retail 5,62,757; to Agents 70,378; to Government Department 1,68,420. Outside the Province : 1,84,517; total Rs. 11,43,381. In 1939 : Winthin the Province : Rs. 7,83,739; to Spinners 1,72,725; to Retail 4,04,332; to Agents 1,30,809; to Government Department 75,873; Outside Province 1,69,996; making a total of Rs. 9,53,735.

High Court:

Instruction Charges To Solicitors

APPEAL COURT DECIDES IMPORTANT POINTS OF TAXATION

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia).

P. D. Shamdasani : Appellant v. The Central Bank of India Ltd. : Respondents.

This was an appeal from an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell passed on 4th April 1940 on a Chamber summons taken out by the appellant for a review of taxation of costs which had been adjourned into court.

In the appeal the appellant challenged two of the items which had been allowed against him by the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell—(1) Instructions for brief amounting to Rs. 1,000 and (2) Fees for the attendance of attorneys in court at Rs. 15 for the first hour every day and Rs. 10 for each subsequent hour. The respondents resisted the appeal and in addition filed a cross-objection in respect of the disallowance by the trial judge of refreshers to counsel in the case of Chamber Summons adjourned into Court.

As to the item of instructions for brief the appellant contended that it could not at all be allowed under Item 14 of the Table of Fees to be taken by Attorneys which is annexed to the High Court Rules, first, because it was only an interlocutory proceeding and secondly, on the ground that a Chamber matter though it might be adjourned into Court for convenience still remained a Chamber matter for the purpose of costs and no instruction charges could be given in respect of it. The appellant relied on a decision of Sir Norman Macleod in 27 Bom. L. R. 1195 for the proposition that instruction charges are meant mainly for witness actions and that nothing beyond a nominal charge can be allowed for it where a matter was heard merely on affidavits.

The Chief Justice : "I don't know for what purpose you rely on that decision."

Mr. Shamdasani further contended that the words "final trial" in Item 14 of the Table could not be applied to a Chamber summons adjourned into Court and observed : "The table of fees is like the meter in a taxi."

Counsel for the respondents stated that in India there was no difference between a witness action and a non-witness action, but that the distinction as to costs was between a contentious matter and a non-contentious matter, and that therefore there was no warrant for restricting Item 14 only to witness actions. He further argued that Item 14 should not be restricted to suits alone because Section 141 of the Code of Civil Procedure made the procedure in regard to suits applicable to all proceedings in Court.

JUDGMENT

Their Lordships agreeing with Mr. Justice Blackwell held in favour of the respondents that the words "final trial" in Item 14 included the hearing of a Chamber Summons adjourned into Court and that instruction charges should be given in respect of it, but disagreed with the learned trial judge as to the quantum to be awarded for it in this case and reduced the amount of instruction charges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 500.

On the second point arising in the appeal as to the charges for attendance of solicitors in Court in regard to which Mr. Justice Blackwell had in the trial court followed an earlier decision of Mr. Justice Rangnekar, their lordships reversed his decision and held in favour of the appellant that Rs. 15 were to be allowed only in respect of the first hour on the first day where the trial lasted several days and that Rs. 10 per hour were to be allowed for each subsequent hour exclusive of the luncheon interval. Their lordships further observed by way of "obiter dicta" that even in the case of Counsel on the Original Side, the luncheon interval should be excluded in calculating fees.

Their lordships made no order as to the costs of the appeal.

As to the cross-objection filed by the respondents their lordships agreed with the trial judge and held that the Rules as framed did not permit the Taxing Master to allow refreshers to counsel in a Chamber Summons adjourned into Court and heard in Court, but that in a fit case he might allow a reasonable increased allowance to counsel. Their lordships therefore dismissed the cross-objection with costs.

The appellant appeared in person.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga with Mr. H. D. Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the respondents.

Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared "amicus curiae" for the Incorporated Law Society.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN TODDY LICENCE CASE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell)

Ratanshaw Nusserwanji Todiwalla : Petitioner v. 1. G. W. McElhinay, Collector of Bombay, 2. E. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Excise, Bombay : Respondents.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga on behalf of the petitioner resumed his arguments in reply in this case in which the present petition had been filed in the High Court for an order on the respondents to grant to the petitioner a licence for the tapping of his toddy-trees at Mahim for private consumption.

ARGUMENTS

Sir Jamshedji argued that if the Collector was under the absolute control of the Commissioner as contended by the Advocate-General then Section 60 of the Abkari Act was a farce when it led the public to believe that there was a right of appeal from the Collector to the Commissioner. He stated that in the present case a discretion vested in the Collector and limited by the Rules had been set aside by a mere departmental order made by the commissioner in a letter to the Collector, when the latter "suo motu" referred the matter to the former without exercising his own discretion. He next submitted that even if Section 4 of the Abkari Act meant what the other side contended, there was no order as contemplated by that section. He then referred to the Government Resolution of 14th July 1939 and observed that it was a mere announcement of future policy relating only to possession and import and had nothing to do with any licence. Referring then to subsequent events relating to Prohibition, Sir Jamshedji remarked : "If a person went up a tree and drank the toddy directly into his mouth, he could not be said to have possessed at all though he consumed and so could not be punished."

His Lordship : "But no possession could have been more complete." (Laughter).

Referring then to the applications for licence prior to that of the petitioner which had been put in by the Advocate-General, Sir Jamshedji submitted that the force of all the orders made on them, commencing from the one relating to the late Mr. Boyce, had spend itself on 8th March 1940, when by a Press Note the Government turned down as impracticable the proposal for allowing sweet toddy. All these prior orders rejecting licences had been made only till this proposal was disposed of and could not be construed to mean a "no" for ever. Sir Jamshedji then referred to the still greater changes in law which had since been brought about by the two Full Bench decisions on 11th April 1940 and 1st July 1940 respectively, whereby "Prohibition had received a respectful burial"—as he observed. Sir Jamshedji then stated that there was no notification prohibiting the sale of country liquor or toddy except that in practice no licences were granted and foreshadowed future difficulties when he said : "If a question even as to licence for sale comes before your lordship it will have to be considered. Some day the question will also have to be considered whether Rs. 6 which they now levy on transport is an Excise duty and whether they are entitled to levy it. That is not now before your lordship." Coming then to the way in which the petitioner's application for licence to the Collector had been dealt with he stated that the Collector had exercised his discretion by rejecting the application and taking orders in a manner wrong in law. In conclusion Sir Jamshedji urged that the case fell within the English and Indian decisions he had cited previously inasmuch as the Collector had taken extraneous matters into consideration in exercising his discretion.

His Lordship then asked Sir Jamshedji as to how he was justified in joining the 2nd respondent as a party to these proceedings. On Sir Jamshedji explaining, Mr. Coltman inquired : "Do I understand that my learned friend has withdrawn his application as against the second respondent?"

Sir Jamshedji : "No."

The arguments having concluded, His Lordship thanked counsel on either side for their very interesting arguments and reserved judgment in the case (c.a.v.)

Sir Jamshedji Kanga with Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad, with Mr. F. J. Coltman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondents.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF POISONING.

Dhirajlal Nathuram, a cook employed by a millionaire was charged before Mr. Justice Vasoodev and a Common Jury at the High Court sessions Bombay, under Section 328 of the Indian Penal Code with administering Dhatura to Benerain Radhesam.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the accused was ordered to be acquitted.

KEEPING ESTABLISHMENT OPEN AFTER 9 IS TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

"The Shop Assistants Act is not intended to restrict or cut down the number of hours for which the owner may himself work for his own benefit."

This observation was made by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Girgaum Magistrate, in the case in which a cutlery shop owner stood charged with keeping his shop open after 9 p.m. The Magistrate held it was a technical offence and fined the owner Rs. 5.

MADRAS GOVT. AND PROHIBITION

MADRAS, March 24

It is learnt that on an examination of the question by the legal Department of the Government the previous sanction of the Governor-General required for any legislative action to cover up the Lacuna in the Prohibition Act in respect of the possession of Ganja or any other dangerous drugs revealed in the recent High Court judgment.

The Government have therefore decided to apply to the Viceroy for necessary sanction.—A. P.

Salaries Of Sind M. L. A.s

KARACHI, March 24

It is understood that the Sind Government proposes to move an amendment to a private member's Bill urging an increase in the salay of the Assembly Members from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The Government amendment may seek to place the figure at about Rs. 150 per month.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST EXAMINATION PAPERS

The parents and guardians of candidates for the Admission Examination (for 1941) of Benares Hindu University, have protested to the authorities against the high standard of papers in English.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI IN BOMBAY

Doctors Advise Complete Rest

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Ex-Minister of Bombay, arrived in the city by the Poona Mail, this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Munshi and Mr. K. K. Shah. On alighting from a first class compartment, he was conveyed in an arm-chair to a car waiting outside the Victoria Terminus.

Mr. Munshi looked weak though cheerful. He wore glare-proof spectacles and a covering on the head as he was removed to the car.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi told press representatives at the station that Mr. Munshi intended leaving for a hill station after about a fortnight's stay in Bombay.

Mr. Munshi was received at the station by a large number of citizens including Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Prabhashanker R. Bhatt and Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas.

In the noon, Mr. Munshi was examined by Dr. Nathubhai Patel and Dr. N. A. Sukhtankar. His condition is very weak after the attack of colitis. Photophobea still persists. Mr. Munshi has been advised complete rest. No visitors are allowed.

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On The Air

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Multani. 5-30 Manohar. 5-40 Geet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 B. S. Rawat. 6-30 On the Bookshelf. 6-45 Faqruddin. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Growth of aviation in India. 8-5 Ishrat Begam. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-35 Gangubai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Faqiruddin. 10 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-5 Adana on the sarangi. 10-15 B. S. Rawat. 10-25 Gangubai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Flute Solo. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Suresh Babu. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A. Navsariwala. 9-15 Instrumental duets. 9-25 Favourite Stars. 9-35 Shamala Mazgaonker. 9-55 Air Sextet. 12-30 p.m. Sindhi songs. 12-45 Marathi Melodies. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati music. 1-10 Ghazals. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Air Artist. 5-20 M. V. Saraf. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Shamala Mazgaonker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Nisar. 6-25 Surbahar. 6-30 Children's hour. 7 India's war effort. 7-15 Three Bhavgeets. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 M. Tufail. 7-45 Mirabai Bhajan. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Aspects of democracy. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Geet, Garba and Ghazal. 8-15 D. Amel. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Suresh Babu. 8-55 Keeranur Brothers. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Instrumental duet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Geet. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ghalib's poetry. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Suresh Babu. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Ghulam Rasool. 9-20 Listeners' letters. 9-35 Khayal in Trio. 9-50 For Film Fans. 10 Shamala Mazgaonker. 10-20 Suresh Babu.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Sunil Kumar Mukerjee. 6 News in English. 6-5 Binoy Adhikari. 6-20 The Radio Orchestra. 7-20 Padmarani Chatterjee. 7-40 Ratnamala Sen. 7-50 Ila Ghose. 8 Berliner Khabar. 8-15 P. K. Mallick. 8-22 Songs from "Omar Khayyam". 8-26 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 K. Mullick. 9-10 Radharani. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Kamalabala Jharia. 10-20 Rajen Sen Gupta.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	07 00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	12 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15 35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	1o 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 4b
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Senate Agricultural Committee In Favour Of Bankhead Bill

FINAL DECISION WITH CONGRESS

Moderate Hedging In New York Cotton Market

BOMBAY, March 24.

It is reported that the Senate Agricultural Committee would report in favour of the proposed Bankhead Bill this week and the final decision remains with the U. S. A. Congress.

There exists strong agitation for higher farm loans and the administration may be forced to accept the same. However there is complete agreement regarding reducing the American cotton crop to about 9 to 10 million bales.

It is impossible to forecast what would be the final decision of the House of Representatives but the market believes that if crop is reduced, prices would reach higher levels eventually. It is true that under the Lend and Lease Act, there will be large exports of American cotton to Britain and domestic consumption in the States will reach a record figure. These prospects are helping the upward trend and the textile market is also keeping firm.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Saturday, the New York cotton market opened steady. Mill price fixing in nears and Wall Street and local buying met Spot House and Southern selling. Finally there appeared increased hedging. The market eased towards the close. It is reported from Washington that the Administration may forced to accept higher loans with the agitation spreading in the House of Representatives. Cotton goods and the Southern Senators continue strong. Weather reports were persistently unfavourable from the U. S. A. Cotton Belt.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points with July 10.79. There was moderate buying and May delivery advanced to 10.85 which was the highest level. Later there was increased selling and prices declined 7 points from the highest level and May was quoted 10.78 which was the lowest. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 11.11c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 10.82c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton circles expect irregularity pending clarification in Washington. After an early sharp reaction on extensive liquidation by Bombay straddlers, the market rallied briskly on farm bloc agitation for higher income despite Government's opposition, rapidly dwindling of supplies of free cotton and unabated demand for equities. Bails on the current rate, the Department of Agriculture forecasts this season's domestic consumption at 9 1/2 million bales. Cotton goods strong and active but the delivery situation is hampering.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10-36 a.m.) ..... 10.85+03

New York May lowest (12 noon) 10.78-04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Cotton expect Senate agricultural committee report Bankhead Bill favourably early next week. Impossible foresee whether approved by Congress but think new crop eventually higher.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 24

On Saturday, London markets were closed. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York. London Spot silver was 23 7/16d and forward quotation was 23 7/16d. New York Spot silver was 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/16. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was fairly firm with increased buying in silver and prices advanced to Rs. 64 on reports that the Bank will sell at Rs. 63/8. Later on there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 63/10. Gold was also steady with moderate buying.

Quotations were as under :—

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	44	0 0
Chaitra		44	1 0
Sovereign		29	10 0
SILVER			
Ready		63	8 0
Chaitra		63	10 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 308 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 317 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 149 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 160 cent points at 331

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, March 24

Wheat May	0	3	3
Wheat September	0	8	3
Linseed May	0	6	6
Linseed September	0	13	6
Groundnut May	2	10	0
Castorseed May	2	14	0
Cottonseed May	1	4	0
Silver 1st settlement	1	0	0
Silver 2nd settlement	2	0	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	11	0
Gold 2nd settlement	1	5	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 22-3-41	3112000	6831000
Receipts yesterday 22-3-41	5000	6000
Export to date 22-3-41	794000	5308000
Stock at Ports 21-3-41	3483000	2926000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-3-41	3061000	2661000
Stock at Liverpool 21-3-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 21-3-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 21-3-41	9541000	12126000
Quantity out of sight 21-3-41	.....	.....

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 24

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	72	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	82	0 0

Tone :—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 24

To-day being the last day for final settlement of yearly as well as monthly business, the local market was firm with active bull support. On Saturday afternoon the local market firmed up under private operations, on reports that some leading operators who were caught short and were unable to cover sales, were accommodated by bulls and the market became feverish.

The local market was expected to open to-day at a rise of Rs. 4 despite a decline of 4 points in New York. The market was expected to open at Rs. 241 for Broach A/M and under professional buying prices advanced to Rs. 247. At this level there was increased liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 241/8 and steadied at Rs. 242/8.

Broach J/A delivery opened at Rs. 240 against last closing at Rs. 234 and advanced to Rs. 243/8 but declined to Rs. 238 and steadied at Rs. 238/8. The market is under effective control of bulls and are dictating quotations. Broach cotton crop is smaller and there are rumours of a corner.

Prices advanced to Rs. 245 and to Rs. 242 for Broach A/M and J/A delivery respectively. There was moderate selling and prices eased rupees three. Liverpool opened at a rise of 2 points and local prices rallied to Rs. 244 for Broach A/M and Rs. 241/8 for J/A delivery. There was further increased buying and A/M was quoted at Rs. 248 and J/A at Rs. 244. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

F G M G BROACH :—			
April/May	Rs.	245	8 0
July/August		241	0 0
FINE M G OOMRA :—			
March		175	8 0
May		175	8 0
July		177	8 0
F G M G BENGAL :—			
March		139	8 0
May		139	0 0
July		141	0 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 24

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		148	146	144	142
M G Punjab		148	146	144	142
M G Rajputana		153	151	149	147
M G Oomra No. 3	186	182	179	176	
M G C P No 1	213	210	207	204	
M G C P No. 2	196	192	189	186	
M G Broach No. 2		255	252	248	245

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24

Approx. quotations.	Ready.
Bengal Fine	142
Berar	178-81
C. P. 1	208-10
C. P. 2	183-86
Khandesh	158-63
Muglai	164-66
Broach	255-57
Punjab S. G. 289 F.	377-87
Punjab R. G. 289 F.	252-57
Punjab R. G. 4 F.	297-302

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	184	92,015	49,482
Central India	1,253	120,877	87,018
Barsi and Nagar	1,757	91,740	106,281
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,498	32,381	42,224
Berar	3,282	316,747	277,906
Central Provinces	593	66,038	68,922
Total Oomras	8,577	719,798	631,833
Dholeras	907	57,968	57,023
N W Provinces	.....	1,202	23,470
Rajputana	76	5,037	26,445
Sind-Punjab	7,652	408,529	303,062
Broach	5,128	58,121	275,224
Coompta & Dharwar	4	35,098	16,912
Westerns-Northerns	979	37,653	18,136
Cocoanada	.....	239	82
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		727	1,309
Total	23,323	1,325,372	1,353,496
Arrived by road to 20th March 1941	.....	223,133	204,358

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 22

Broach A/M highest 237 3/4 lowest 232 closing 237 3/4

Broach J/A highest 234 1/2 lowest 229 1/2 closing 234

Oomra March highest 177 lowest 172 1/2 closing 177

Oomra May highest 176 lowest 173 closing 176

Oomra July highest 178 lowest 175 1/2 closing 178

Bengal March highest 141 1/2 lowest 139 1/2 closing 141 1/2

Bengal May highest 140 3/4 lowest 139 closing 140 3/4

Bengal July highest 142 1/2 lowest 140 1/2 closing 142 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 24

The market ruled weak after a steady opening owing to an increasing tendency to take profits at higher levels. Tata Deferreds, which stood previously at 1960, opened at 1970 and gradually declined to 1952-8. Tata Ordinaries opened higher at 393-8 and, after touching 394, eased off to 390-8 but finally stood at 391-8. Textiles ruled fairly steady and Bombay Dyeings were quoted around 1090. Indian Irons were being quoted at 32.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1960) 1970 6570 52-8 55 52-8

Tata Ordinaries (392) 393-8 94 90-8 91-8

Tata Ordinary 391/8; Tata Deferred 1952/8; Indian Iron 32; Bombay Dyeing 1090; Century 400; Central India 310/10; Kohinoor 415; Associated Cement 139; Bombay Burma 537/8; Scindia Steam 21/4; Tata Hydro 178/2; Reserve Bank 105/4; Imperial Bank F P 1552/8; Central Bank 43; Bank of India 142/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/15.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day :—

Tata Ordinaries 215; Tata Deferreds 31; Indian Irons 600; Bengal Steel Corporations 500; Bombay Dyeings 38; Centuries 25; Kohinoors 12; Associated Cements 45; Bombay Burmas 14.

REVIEW OF INDIAN COTTON PROSPECTS

Premiums For Long Staple

"A cry in the air" over the shortage of Indian cotton, especially staple varieties has been for sometime agitating the minds of consumers, writes a correspondent : Let us therefore, dispassionately analyse the statistical figures as supplied by the Indian Central Cotton Committee The foregoing figures show the total supply, domestic consumption and exports.

	Season. 1940-41. Bales.	Season. 1939-40. Bales on 31-8-39
Total stocks on 31st August 1940 held by mills	9,34,000	10,03,000
Total stocks on 31st August 1940 held by trade	10,37,000	8,03,000
Total :	19,71,000	18,06,000
The Government estimate published on 25-2-41	56,38,000	45,82,000 corresponding estimate last season.
Total Supply .	76,09,000	63,88,000
	Bales.	Bales (actual)
All-India mills consumption (estimated by the textile survey)	35,00,000	30,17,000
Estimated exports	20,00,000	22,63,000
Total :	55,00,000	52,80,000

From the Government estimate, this season Bengals and Oomras total 25,37,000 bales against 21,02,000 bales a year ago and remainder, as classified staples 31,01,000 bales against 24,80,000 bales previous season. It must, however be remembered that out of Oomras, more than 20 per cent are Zarillas, which can safely be included into staples.

Now, the above carryover, on 31st August in each season was comprised of as under :—(According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee).

STAPLES—	1940-41. Bales.	1939-40 Bales.
7/8 inch and above held by mills	5,56,000	6,15,000
7/8 inch and above held by trade	2,98,000	2,77,000
Total :	8,54,000	8,92,000

SHORT STAPLES. (Below 7/8 inch)	Bales.	Bales.
held by mills	3,78,000	3,88,000
held by trade	7,39,000	5,26,000
Total :	11,17,000	9,14,000

Thus the total supply of staples, as per above Government estimate (excluding Oomra Zarillas) and the carry over with the mills and trade amount to 39,55,000 bales against 33,72,000 bales last season.

From the point of distribution, last season 94 per cent of the Indian mills consumed 15,90,000 bales of staples of 7/8 inch and over and 13,36,000 bales of short staples below 7/8 inch, from the aforesaid total of 30,17,000 bales total Indian mills consumption.

From the export side last season, the total was 22,63,000 bales; of which 6,06,000 bales were 7/8 inch and over and short staples below 7/8 inch 16,57,000 bales.

Assuming the Indian mills would consume this season 20 lacs bales staples, against their last season's staple consumption of 15,90,000 bales) there must be the total available such staple supply of 39,55,000 bales for domestic consumption and exports.

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., the Chairman of the Buyers' Association referred a few days ago to the excessively higher spot basis.

We give below a few staple varieties :—

C. P. No. 1 : Present premium 27 on; a year ago 14 on.

C. P. No. 2 : Present premium 13 on; a year ago 5/6 on.

Broach ordinary : Present premium 4 on; a year ago at par to 1 on.

N. T. : Present premium 110 on; a year ago 40/50 on.

289 F. : Present premium 140 on; a year ago 50/60 on.

Sind American : No transactions this year. A year ago 18/27 on.

Punjab American : No transactions this year. A year ago 17/27 on.

Kampala : Present premium 228/230 on; a year ago 130/140 on.

4 F. : Present premium 50 on; a year ago 5/10 on.

It is, therefore, apparent that the present unreasonably higher spot premiums can partly be attributed to heavy speculative buying by merchants and cannot be justifiably warrantable by above available supply.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 24

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	34	0 0
Highest		34	2 0
Lowest		33	0 0
Closing		33	2 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		21	8 0
Highest		21	10 0
Lowest		21	1 6
Closing		21	2 6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		32	2 0
Highest		32	10 0
Lowest		31	12 6
Closing		32	0 6

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, March 24

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy ..... Rs. 90 0 0

Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy ... 91 0 0

Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy 93 8 0

Ginger bleached per cwt 19 0 0

Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt ... 17 12 0

Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt ... 18 4 0

Scattered Realising In Share Bazar

STEELS AND TEXTILES SAG

Market Tone Barely Steady

Bombay, March 24

The local share bazar opened steady today but there being absence of any important buying, quotations gradually sagged under long liquidation. The offerings were well absorbed by scale-down support and there was more or less routine business. The tone of the market was quietly steady and the feeling remains constructive.

Rapid rise in commodity prices, partially under speculative activity is being construed as partial inflation and it remains to be seen whether the present rise is sustained. Naturally the increase in commodity prices will improve the agricultural income but simultaneously will increase the cost of living. However in view of the effective control of Exchange and monetary situation we may have periodic outbursts of enthusiasm but unless there is a radical change in the general policy, there cannot be unchecked rise. Anyway revival of speculative activity in local markets is likely to be an helpful element.

On Saturday, stocks on the Wall Street market early showed a downward tendency though Yugoslavia's delay in joining the Axis Pact was encouraging. However, selling did not exert any pressure and faint ly improved sentiment. Finally the market evened up and many minimised losses elsewhere. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/8 down at 55 7/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/4 at 24 dollars.

On the local exchange Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2070 and after declining to Rs. 2052 steadied at Rs. 2055. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 401 and after advancing to Rs. 402, declined to Rs. 398. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1140 and sagged to Rs. 1133. The tone was barely steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 24

Bombay Dyeing (1135) 1140 1137 1140 1135 1136 1132 1133 1135

Century (418/8) 418 421 418 419 417/8

Central India (330/8) 333 330 331

Kohinoor (435) 436 438 434 435/8

New Great (448) 451 452 449 450 451

Simplex (114/8) 115/8 113 114

Swadeshi (312) 314 312

Associated Cement (145) 145/12 144/8 145/8

Andhra (1842/8) X.D. 1800

Tram Ord (136/4) 136/4

Tata Hydro (185) 185

Tata Power (1655) 1657 1660 1655 1650

T Steel Defd (2065) 2070 2060 2075 2067 2071 2062 2067 2055

T Steel Ord (399) 401 400 402 399 400 398

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (749/4) 149/4 149/8 149/4

Bellapur (219) 220 218

B Steam (326) 320

B Burma (575) 580 582 577 586 580 581

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 24.

100 Ahm. Advance	.....	285	12
250 BOMBAY DYEING	.....	1 135	0
100 CENTURY	.....	417	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	.....	331	4
100 COLABA	.....	180	8
100 Coorla	.....	103	8
250 David	.....	37	8
250 Dawn	.....	347	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	...	0 15	6
100 FINLAY	.....	189	0
100 GOKAK	.....	227	0
1000 Hindustan	.....	2150	0
100 Indore	.....	71	0
100 Khatau	.....	155	0
100 KOHINOOR	.....	435	8
250 LAXMI	.....	572	8
100 MORARJI	.....	232	0
200 Model	.....	90	0
50 MYSORE	.....	110	0
200 NEW GREAT	.....	451	0
100 Oosmanshahi	.....	59	8
100 Phoenix	.....	280	0
25 Sassoon Silk	.....	93	4
1000 Sholapur	.....	2790	0
50 SIMPLEX	.....	114	0
100 SWADESHI	.....	3 2	0
100 SWAN	.....	202	8
500 Vishnu	.....	1380	0
1000 Western	.....	1205	0
BANKS			
50-100 BARODA	.....	10	8
25-50 CENTRAL	.....	43	6
500 IMPERIAL	.....	1555	0
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	...	306	4
50-100 India X.D.	.....	141	8
100 RESERVE BANK	.....	115	12
5 UNION X.D.	.....	6 8	0
CEMENTS			
100 ASSOCIATED	.....	145	4
INSURANCE			
100 Empire	.....	652	8
15-100 JUPITER	.....	13	10
20 Mercantile	.....	66	0
15-75 NEW INDIA	.....	4	12
200 Oriental	.....	3935	0
10-50 Vulcan	.....	8	12
ELECTRIC			
100 AHMD. OLD	...	183	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY X.D.		1.00	0
10 AJMER	.....	12	3
50 BOMBAY TRAM	.....	135	4
100 Bombay Suburban	.....	185	0
10 Broach	.....	14	4
100 Karachi	.....	213	12
100 Poona	.....	215	0
100 Surat	.....	180	0
1000 TATA HYDRO	.....	185	0
1000 TATA POWER	.....	1650	0
RAILWAYS			
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	...	845	0
100 C. Province	.....	100	4
100 Dhond Saramati	.....	104	4
100 Gujarat X-D	.....	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	.....	103	8
100 Pachora Jamner	.....	65	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	.....	103	0
500 Tapti Valley	.....	605	0
MININGS			
9 Burma Corporation	.....	4 15	
8sh. Indian Copper	.....	2-2-6	
10 Indian Iron and Steel	.....	32	0
15 SHIVRAJPUR	.....	32	8
30 TATA STEEL DEF	.....	2050	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	...	398	0
100 Steel Corporation	.....	19	8
MISCELLANEOUS			
100 ALCOCK	.....	552	8
10 Air Service	.....	3	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	.....	2 8	
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	595	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	.....	32	0
125 B. BURMA	.....	58	4
50 B. Burma Cont.	.....	188	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	.....	3	10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	...	80	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	.....	142	0
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	.....	43	8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	.....	512	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	.....	513	12
100 Port Canning	.....	86	4
30 PREMIER CON.	.....	92	0
15 SCINDIA	.....	21	4
25 Tata Oil	.....	43	12
100 Wimco	.....	204	0
PREFERENCE			
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	...	1545	0
7 p.c. Bombay Steam	.....	315	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	.....	76	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	.....	640	0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	.....	115	14
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	.....	109	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	.....	152	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	.....	1580	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	213	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	149	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	.....	753	12
DEBENTURES			
3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	...	101	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	...	101	4
4 p.c Bom Telephone	...	51	8
5 p.c. Sholapur	...	76	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	...	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-15

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-11

3 per cent 1951/5 Bonds 99-7

3 per cent 1963-65 Loan 95

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-9

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-10

3 per cent War Bonds 101-6

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/14

4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108

5 per cent M Deb 1959 116

6 per cent M Deb 1954 128

6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone :—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 24

LONDON :—

B. C. RATES :—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 23rd September

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 23rd September.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 23rd Sept.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 one month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months

NEW YORK :—

Bank's selling T T 332 3/4

Bank's buying T T 329 3/4

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN :—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.

Bank's buying T T 77 nominal.

Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA :—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG :—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI :—

Bank's selling D D 20 1/4

SINGAPORE :—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES :—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 24th inst.

Shanghai London 0/3 7/16 24th inst.

New York London 4.03 1/2 22nd inst.

London Java 7.58/62 22nd inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 22nd inst.

London Switzerland 17.30/40 22nd inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 22nd inst.

London Japan 1/2 1/2 22nd inst.

London Canada 4.43/47 22nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold £8-8-0 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 23 7/16 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 23 7/16 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 22nd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money :—Call unlendable.

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone :—Very easy.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo, March 24

Price of rubber in the local market today was 56 3/4, crepe 56 1/4. Saturday's closing same.

Copra 33.75, cocoanut oil f.o.b. 220.00 nominal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAILED

Bombay : March 24.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Lisbon Maru of 4308 reg tons Capt E Kubo sailed for Yokohama with passenger, raw cotton and general cargo.

Shaw Wallace and Coy's Swedish s s Vasaland of 1708 reg tons Capt C Kennery sailed for Basrah with cargo of ore and general.

O S Kaisha's Japanese s s Syunko Maru of 5015 reg tons Capt T Abe sailed for Yokohama with manganese ore, raw cotton and general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay : March 24.

92 pkgs cotton tents, 45 cases textile machinery, 607 bdls printing paper, 2553 coils coiled wire rods, 311 drums dyestuffs, 641 bdls wrapping paper, 160 bags borax, 800 spools galvd barbed wire, 60 bags rivets, 80 sacks activated clay, 132 c/s cheese, 40 c/s hams, 47 bls cotton remnants, 25 ctns razor blades, 43 boxes aluminium foils, 1000 rolls roofing paper, 1140 bdls strip steel, 106 otras empty milk bottles, 100 B/bls harmless chemicals, 42 c/s honey, 111 c/s cnd sardines, 30 c/s cnd salmon, 25 bls rubber hose, 45 c/s cnd tomatoes, 590 B/bdls powdered skim milk 70 c/s pharmaceuticals, 167 c/s cnd fruits, 100 cases corned beef, 50 cases hops, 125 c/s beef dripping, 33 c/s dried fruits, 1121 pkgs asphalt roofing, 50 ctns yeast, 2135 slabs tin, 1222 coils Manila Rope, 318 bdls Masonite cane insulation boards.

EXPORTS

Bombay : March 24.

268 bags gum Ratansey Damji and Co; 5278 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 3786 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros Ltd; 3201 bags grdnut oil cake meal Ralli Bros; 1300 bags grd nut kernal Vaid Bros Ltd; 2560 bags grdnut oil cake expeller Kashinath and Sons; 1120 bags grdnut oil cake meal Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5835 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4592 bags groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bls raw cotton Rashid Abdul Gafoor; 200 bags cumin seeds Gandhi Bros; 593 bags linseeds M Bhuta and Co; 667 bags grdnut seeds M Bhuta and Co; 1280 bags grdnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co; 214 bags almonds M Bhuta and Co; 67 bags gingelley seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 1280 bags grdnut kernals The East Asiatic Co (India); 2610 bags grdnut oil cake expeller The Hindustan Vanaspati Mfg Co Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton The Podar Trading Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 101 bls raw cotton N Futehally and Co; 290 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 1280 bags grd nut oil cake expeller Raja Oil Mills; 1920 bags groundnuts Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 1167 bags linseeds Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 1100 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 27 bags corriander seeds Volkart Bros; 610 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 182 bls raw cotton Lalji Ramji and Co; 1185 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 1185 bags linseed Kishan Prasad and Co Ltd; 354 bags cummin seed S

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York: March 24.

Previous closing	10.74
To-day's opening	10.75
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	10.75
Difference	+1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 245/0
Broach July/August	Rs. 240/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: March 24.

Previous closing	8.60
To-day's opening	8.63
To-day's closing	8.62
Difference	+2

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 24.

Trading in New York cotton was moderately active with traders remaining cautious pending developments in the Balkans.

July contract began at 10.75, i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade and mill buying following higher Bombay cables, but uncertainties over politics in the Balkans restricted operations.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (10.83/83) 10.79/78
July (10.79/79) 10.75/75
October (10.69/69) 10.66/66

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.60) 8.64
American May (8.61) 8.65
Egyptian Giza March (11.08) 11.06
Egyptian Giza May (11.68) 11.07

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: March 24.

Castorseeds January/February unquoted.

Linseed Bombay Calcutta March April (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted

Linseed La Plata April (£11 5/16 quoted) £11 5/16 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal March April (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) £45
Lightning March (£40) £40

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/2d paid and buyers) 14 1/2d paid and buyers

Forward July September (14 9/16d paid and value) 14 5/8d paid and sellers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£273 buyers; £273 1/4 sellers. Steady) £272 1/4 buyers; £272 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: March 24.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: March 24.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: March 24.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London: March 24.

Spot (23 7/16d) 23 1/2d +1/16
Forward (23 7/16d) 23 1/2d +1/16

LONDON GOLD

London: March 24.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 24.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16) 0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 24.

There was no trading during the night session.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: March 24.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: March 24.

London Stock Exchange was quiet. Gilt-edgeds ruled strong.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: March 24.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£105) £105

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/2) £77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/8) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loans (£104 1/8) £104 1/4
New War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-6) 11-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 32-6
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-7 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (18-1 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (30-1 1/2) 30-0
Woolworth New Ordinary (47-3) 47-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£49 3/4) £49 3/4
Dundee Rubber (33-3) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60 3/4) £60 1/2
British African Tobacco Ordinary (85 3) 86-3)
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (91-3) 91-3
P. and O. Def (22-10 1/2) 22-3
Distillers (60-9) 60-9
Bredfords Dye (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (3-3) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 28-6
Courtauids Ordinary (31-7 1/2) 30-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-1 1/2) 14-9 ex-div.
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 40 1/8) dol 40 1/8
Indian Iron (47-6) 47-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 18-0
Donaro Tea (30-3) 29-4 1/2
Empire of India (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (15-9) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 25-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (7-0) 7-0
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
East Rand Properties (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (50-7 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (65-0) 65-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (21 3) 21-3
Union Corporation (£7) £7

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3
Anglo India (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Burma Oil (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (41-3) 41-3
Royal Dutch (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 1/4) £33 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 1/2) £12 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southern Def (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119) £120
London Transport 'C' (£31) £31

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Business Moderate

Calcutta: March 24.

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady after the week-end and only moderate business was put through. Speculative Engineering issues as well as Miscellaneous Industrials showed no material alterations and kept quietly steady throughout the day. Jutes, Coals, Cottons, Teas and Government Securities were unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 82/2 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 95/12, 5 per cent Loan 1948/55 111/12 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 105/12.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 13/8, Elgin Mills Ord 19/5, Mohini Mills 11 small odd lot, New Victoria ord 2/2, Pref 5/3.

Coals: Bengal 355; Bhalgora 4/9, Dhemo Main 13/6, Nazira 7/12, Kuardi 3/2, Ghusick and Muslia 4/3, Searsole 3/14, West Jamuria 30.

Jutes: Albion 203/8, Anglo-India 318, Auckland 172, Birla Pref 129, Craig ord 107, Pref 52, Cheviot 186, Empire 25/14 small lot, Ganges 254, Gourepore 678 small lot ct; Gondalpara 978, Howrah 51/12, Hukumchand ord 9/4, Pref 118, Kamarhatty 464, Kanknarrah 380 small lot, Khardah 395, National 22/10 small lot, Nuddea 58/8, Northbrook 33/4, Presidency 4/10, Reliance 56/8 small lot, Waverley ord 2/4, Pref 52/8.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/15, Indian Copper 2/2, Consolidated Tin 2/8 c div.

Engineering Companies: Burn and Co ord 378, Hukumchand Steel Defd 3/6, Ordy 10/8, Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 36/12, Indian Iron and Steel 32, National Iron and Steel 8/6, Steel Corpn ord 19/4.

Miscellaneous: Dalmia Cement ord 11/11, Defd 3, Alkali and Chemical ord 17, Pref 123, Bengal Chemical ord 389, B I Corpn ord 4/11, Dunlop Rubber ord 37/6, Second Pref 1.../8, Indian Rubber Manfgs 26/12 small odd lot, Bengal Paper ord 125 s div, Orient Paper (new pref) 104 small lots, Titaghur Paper Prefd ordy 5/1, Assam Saws 3/2 ex-div, India General Navigation ord 82

Sugar Shares: Buland 16, Cawnpore Pref 173, New Savan 6/12, Raza 16/4.

Tea Shares: Betjan 27/4 c div, Iringmara 36, Roopacherra 6/10, Lackatoorah 17, Teesta Valley 30.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1958/88 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 115/8 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement Debs 102/12; 4 per cent 1946/56 Darjeeling Himalayan Rly. Extn Debs. 103, 4 1/4 per cent 1936/41/46 Titaghur Paper Mills Debs. 102/12.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

SUGARS FAIRLY BETTER

Madras: March 24.

The market has been fairly active and Securities were steady. Planting issues received moderate support, while Banks were unchanged. Sugars were better with Mysore Sugars in good request. Miscellaneous issues were firm.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Indian Overseas Bank 50, Madras 40/8, Mettur Industries 135/12, Cambodias Ord 9/6, Ayer Manis Ord 8/14, Thirumbadi Stock 1/15, Udayagiri 6, Cochin Malabar Ord 6/12, Devon Tea 110, Travancore Rubber 9/2 c d, Tropical Plantations 19/4, Cottanad Plantations Ord 5/8, Travancore Sugars 14/2, 13/14, Mysore Sugars 5/8, 5/4, Mysore Chemicals 17/2, Mysore Stoneware Pipes 8/8, 8/6, A. V. Thomas 15/10, Indian Steel Rollings 7/11.

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo: March 24.

Rubber: Sheet 56 3/4; Crepe 56 1/4. Saturday's closings were same.

Copra 35.75; Cocoanut Oil F.O.B. 220.00 nominal.—A. P.

State Railways' Earnings Look Up

NEW DELHI: March 24.

The total approximate earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (ten days) ending March 10, 1941 (34th period) amount to Rs. 339 lakhs. This is 47 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year; or Rs. 39 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1939/40.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to March 10, 1941 amount to Rs. 104.06 crores. This is Rs. 1.215 lakhs more than the actuals for the previous year and Rs. 1,567 lakhs more than the actuals for 1938/39.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA: March 24.

Scattered light thundershowers occurred in Assam, Southeast Bengal, East Central Provinces, South Deccan and the extreme South of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Dibrugarh one inch, Sibsagar and Pamban 1/2 an inch each, Gadag 1/4.

Forecast until the evening of the 25th:—Scattered light showers will occur along North-West Frontier and in and around Kashmir. A few thundershowers are also likely in Assam, Southeast Bengal, East Central Provinces, East and South Deccan and the extreme South of the Peninsula. There will be no large change in temperatures.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-3-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs +.046 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees 4.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees 2.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 55 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24-3-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Machine Tools For War Purposes

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

If India's industrial war effort is to be developed to the full it is essential that the machine tools now available in the country should be put to the best possible use, that more machine tools should be produced in the country, and that the machine tools imported into the country should be of the most useful types. The Central Government has, therefore, established a Machine Tool Control.

There is a Machine Tool Controller, who ranks as a Deputy Director General in the Munitions Production Branch of the Department of Supply and is assisted by a suitable technical staff. Mr. G. A. R. Trimming, Chief Controller of Standardization, Railway Board, has been selected for the appointment of Machine Tool Controller and has his office in Calcutta. His main functions are to ensure that machine tools of the required types are available in sufficient numbers for war purposes, and are put to the best possible use. He is ready either personally or through his staff to advise and encourage all actual and potential producers of machine tools and to give them all technical assistance that he can.

Royal Asiatic Society

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Monday evening with Sir John Beaumont, the President in the Chair.

Sir John in the course of a brief speech said that the chief difficulty that had to be faced by the society was from the financial point of view.

He regretted that donations were not forthcoming as they should.

He referred to the Library Committee Scheme envisaged by Government and said that when concrete proposals were placed before the society they would be given adequate consideration.

The report for the year 1940 was unanimously adopted at the meeting and last year's office-bearers were re-elected.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

MADRAS: March 24.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India will be held in Bombay on April 2.—A. P.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 20-3-1941 were as under:—

Number of cheques—1,15,284
Amount of cheques—Rs. 17,36,76,685-6-2.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, March 24

The local produce market was fairly firm in sympathy with improvement in raw cotton prices. Groundnuts May opened at Rs 32/2 and after advancing to Rs. 32/10 declined to Rs. 31/15 but again hardened to Rs. 32/5. Castorseeds May opened to-day at Rs. 34 and after declining to Rs. 33/5 steadied at Rs. 33/12. Cottonseed May opened at Rs. 21/9 and declined to Rs. 21/4. Linseed May opened at Rs. 5/7/6 and after declining to Rs. 5/5/6 rallied to Rs. 5/6/3. Wheat May was quoted at Rs. 3/14/9 and September stood at Rs. 3/15.

Spot business was done at Rs. 6/3 to Rs. 6/4 for Bold Groundnuts. Madras quality was done at Rs. 6/2 to 6/3/6 and Khandesh at Rs. 6/2/6 to Rs. 6/4. Madras Goa delivery at Rs. 5/10 and on Bazar terms bold were done at Rs. 30/12 while small at Rs. 31. Castorseeds Madras at Rs. 6/8. Linseed Bold at Rs. 7/3 to Rs. 7/4/6 and small at Rs. 7/1 to Rs. 7/2. Wheat Delhi Picci was quoted at Rs. 5/12 and Karachi Bangla at Rs. 5/12/6.

Balanced Budget For Rajkot

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The Rajkot State Budget for the current year has been balanced. The fear of the imposition of new taxes, as entertained in public, has been allayed as the idea seems to have been dropped at last. The income of over 2 lacs derived from the Electric Supply and Tramways Companies have not been included in the Budget, but straight away taken to the Privy purse of the Thakore Saheb.

Thus the Privy purse of the Ruler comes to over 25 per cent. of the total revenue.

King And Queen Visit Polish Divisions

On the 7th March, Their Majesties, the King and Queen, paid a visit to the Polish Divisions in Scotland which are entrusted with the task of defending a considerably big area of this part of the British Isles. Their Majesties spent a whole day with the Polish soldiers. They were received by Gen. Sikorski, C-in-C of the Polish Armed Forces and General Kukiel and other high Polish military officers. Their Majesties were accompanied by Lt. Gen. Carrington, chief of the British Army in Scotland, Lt. Gen. Corv, Major Cazalet, M. P. and Sir Louis Greig. His Majesty and General Sikorski reviewed the Polish troops amidst shore defences. Afterwards the King and the Queen surrounded by Polish soldiers had a hearty talk with them. Their Majesties were evidently very pleased. Especially the reply of a Polish soldier, who hearing that Goebbels had spoken about Polish soldiers as "tourists of General Sikorski", retorted: "Tourists very dangerous for Germany" was very much liked by Their Majesties. After this, Their Majesties visited the shelters and artillery defence positions at several points. In their talk with General Sikorski Their Majesties expressed several times their high appreciation of the Polish soldier, his demeanour, his discipline and his similarity to the British soldier.

Aga Khan Hockey

CORREA'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY

The "Times Of India" Move Into Tournament Proper

After sharing six goals with "The Times of India" when they first met in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, not many expected the Khatau Sports Club to take a five-love defeat in the replay On Monday, however, there was just one team in the encounter and they were the winners. They were too good for their opponents. One goal came in the initial period, and this tally flattered the Khatau Sports. In the second half four more goals came with no response from the losers.

CORREA'S FINE DISPLAY

It was a great day for Correa the inside-left, of "The Times of India" He enhanced his reputation as a fine forward and on several occasions on Monday he was positively brilliant. Thomas also played well for the winners, Lynn did not prove a safe back and his half-line position is best suited this player.

On the losing side Bangera alone caught the eye. The Khatau Sports Club on Monday, as a team, [illegible] below expectations.

"The Times of India" were the first to attack and were awarded a penalty corner. Almost immediately after Correa, their inside a left, was unsuccessful with two scoops into the goal. A second penalty corner came to the Pressmen in the fifth minute, and the ball travelled to Thomas. He sent in a fast shot that went off the stick of a defender.

Five minutes of further pressure by "The Times of India" and then the Khatau Sports Club paid their first visit to their opponents' area. L. De Souza cleared. Play was transferred but the Khatau Club men returned Lynn, "The Times" right-back was pulled up for obstruction in the "D". The sequel, a penalty corner, was barren of result.

The Khatau Sports engineered a complex of dangerous raids. Then the Pressmen again asserted their superiority and kept the opposite defence busy, but crossed over with their one-goal lead.

FOUR MORE GOALS

On resuming "The Times of India" continued to be on top. But in the fifth minute of the half, Bangera, of the Khatau Sports, got past Lynn and De Souza and it looked he would be a scorer. Brown, in the Pressmen's goal however, rushed out just in time and deprived the forward of the ball.

The ninth minute saw Correa score another goal for "The Times." The same player might have added a third goal to his sides tally midway through the period. With some clever stick work he beat the opposing backs and then as he entered the ring, brought off a splendid save in goal. The goalkeeper a minute later saved well again when Thomas shot from close quarters. "The Times of India" got a third goal in the nineteenth minute. The tally was increased to four by Thomas shortly after. Before the game ended Correa noted the fifth and last goal.

The teams were:—

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Brown, Lynn and R. De Souza; Fernandes, Grostrate and Menezes; Mendes, Thomas, F. E. De Souza, Correa and Dias.

KHATAU SPORTS CLUB:—N. D. G. Rao, Michael, and D'Mello, Syed Gaffar, Alphonso and Vaz; Phillips, Bangera, Ullal, J. Rao and Adam.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Bombay Gymkhana Ground—5-15 p.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

In England:

FLAT-RACING SEASON BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY

LONDON, March 24

Shorn of the usual peacetime glamour and bound by restrictions through wartime conditions, the flat-racing season begins with the Lincolnshire Handicap at Lincoln on Wednesday.

Despite the anti-sport element which has been responsible for the cancellation of the Grand National, one of the biggest turf spectacles of the world, with the exception of the Epsom Derby, the fact that racing has overcome more obstacles in the past nine months than in its whole history proves that it is generally required both as a successful breeding industry and as a relaxation for all those participating in the war effort.

Despite conditions which require rationing of foodstuffs, even for the reduced number of horses in training, there is a great spirit of optimism and owners of all types, varying from a peer, who was formerly the Secretary of State for India to a Doncaster publican, are competing for the first big prize. Transport difficulties will naturally restrict the attendance at the meeting at which Khaki and Air Force blue will provide a splash of colour and many jockeys will parade in the paddock with Air Force or army greatcoats over their silks.—Reuter.

Lincolnshire Handicap Probables

LONDON, March 24

The following are the probable runners with jockeys for the Lincolnshire Handicap, being run on March 26:—

Quartier Maitre (Gordon Richards), Bold Nick (Carey), Time Step (Lane), Ridley (J. Taylor), Lion Tamer (Harry Wragg), Rue De La Paix (S. Wragg), Mickie Bulger (P. Evans), Ephorus (Michael Beary), Gloaming (D. Dick), Uncle Archie (K. Mullins), Crony Moon (E. Smith), Larboard (Worrall) Monopole (D. Smith), Saints Swithin (Richardson), Bygone (Fitton), Over Draft (G. Hives), Michel Grove (J. Greening).

No jockeys have been selected for Abbe, Smy and Gaston.—Reuter.

More Record Breaking

LONDON, March 24.

Gregory Rice, whose brilliance was featured at the American indoor athletics during the winter, ran two miles in eight minutes 51-1/10 seconds at Chicago during the week-end beating his own World Record made in 1940 by 5-1/10 seconds. He is waiting for recognition of the record of eight minutes 53-4/10 seconds made earlier this year. Rice's figures beat the Outdoor World Record of eight minutes 56 seconds, by the Hungarian Miklos Szabo in 1937.—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASSI CAUSTICA

—Caustic Soda has been found to be a suitable substitute for commercial potassi caustica for manufacturing purposes. The latter, therefore, will no longer be obtained from England.

TEST OF WORK LIES AHEAD

St. John Ambulance Overseas And Indian Red Cross Society

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The joint annual general meeting of St. John Ambulance Association and Indian Red Cross Society was held this evening at the Viceroy's House, H. E. the Viceroy presiding. H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow was also present.

Sir Cameron Badenoch, Chairman of the St. John Ambulance Association in presenting the report of the Association and Brigade regretted that official business had prevented the Commander-in-Chief from being present at the meeting and expressed the great debt which the St. John Ambulance owed to Sir Ernest Burdon for the outstanding service he had rendered to the Brigade.

REAL TEST OF WORK

The real test of the work of the order, said Sir Cameron was the actual service it rendered in relieving suffering caused by the disasters or accidents of peace or by war, and he quoted numerous illustrations, such as the Dacca Mail disaster, the equipment of ambulances at the ports of Madras, Bombay and Karachi to supplement the resources of the military authorities, A.R.P services in Jamshedpur, Karachi and Madras, and the Voluntary Air service recruited through the Nursing Divisions of the Brigade. The year 1940 had been mainly a period of preparation and of training. The future was certain to bring greater tests and further class to service.

Lt.-Gen. G. G. Jolly in presenting the annual report of the Indian Red Cross society said the war had very naturally and very properly focussed interest on its activities, but despite the war it had been found possible to continue the normal peacetime activities of the Society practically unimpaired during 1940. But the continuance of the activities was dependent upon the raising of new money to meet the war effort, so that the invested funds of the Society might not be depleted. In the spring of 1940 Sir Hugh Crosthwaite resigned the office of the Red Cross Commissioner and was succeeded by Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertrand Moberly. Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Needham was appointed as the representative of the Society in the Middle East and Maj.-Gen. Sir Ernest Bradfield had agreed to act as the Honorary Red Cross Commissioner in London.

HELP TO PRISONERS.

Gen. Moberly also mentioned that delay occurred in providing assistance to our prisoners of war in enemy hands. They had to look to the British Red Cross War organisation for guidance and there were difficulties to overcome. To obviate the delay in correspondence between people in India and their relatives in enemy-occupied territories the Indian Red Cross postal message service had been introduced.

After the transaction of business H. E. the Viceroy addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said:—

"Since we last met, Sir Ernest Burdon has retired, and has been succeeded by Sir Cameron Badenoch as Chairman of the St. John Ambulance Association and Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. When I had the pleasure of addressing you last year, I referred to Sir Ernest's great services to the Association.

"Sir Cameron has, already, in the course of the brief period he has been in charge, shown that with him, the interests and traditions of the Association are in good hands.

"Since the outbreak of war, the Indian Red Cross Society has had to stand up to a severe strain. It has, none the less, been able not only to undertake the fresh responsibilities which the war has imposed, but also to convey its benefits beyond the shores of India to distant corners of the world, for it has sent relief to refugees and other sufferers in France, Finland, Poland, Greece, China and Turkey. Despite the pre-occupations of the war, the society was able to act as a channel for the remittance of contributions from all parts of India, totalling Rs. four lakhs, to the Turkish Red Crescent, for the relief of sufferers in the great Anatolian earthquake.

JUNIOR RED CROSS.

I need only refer to the remarkable growth of the Junior Red Cross Movement, which. I am happy to observe, appears to have taken firm root among school children in this country, and the invaluable service rendered to the women and children of India by the Society's Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau which has now been established for ten years.

"The struggle in which the forces of civilisation are now engaged has called for redoubled efforts by all of us, and you have answered the call readily and well. I know that your enthusiasm will not flag and that you will continue to pursue your high ideals of service with undiminished energy, and to such practical purpose that, when victory is ours, your share in the attainment of it will have been no small one."

Jodhpur Maharaja's Gift Of Aeroplanes & Gliders

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, March 23.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur has presented his Leopard Moth aircraft, on loan for the use of Air Headquarters, India for navigation training purposes.

It may be recalled that His Highness has already placed at the disposal of the Civil Aviation Department and the Royal Air Force three of his aeroplanes Lockheed 12A and two Tiger Moths. He has also presented a Gull Glider to the Indian Gliding Association.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Move For Reduction In Strength Of I.C.S.

"Strain On Service Admittedly High At This Juncture" Home Secretary's Assurance: Hossain Imam Withdraws Resolution

NEW DELHI, March 24.

A resolution recommending the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the question of the strength of and the posts reserved for the I.C.S. moved in the Council of State to-day by Mr. Hossain Imam was withdrawn after the Government's point of view was explained by Mr. Conran-Smith.

Mr. Hossain Imam, moving the resolution, said that the leave reserve and the training reserve of the service were out of all proportion to the actual requirements. Too large a number of the superior posts in the Central and Provincial Governments were being given to the I.C.S., and therefore other services such as P. and T., Customs, Accounts and Audits Services did not get their legitimate share of these posts. The strength of the I.C.S., too was far beyond the requirements.

STRAIN ON I.C.S.

Mr. Conran-Smith, opposed the resolution, revealed that the strength of the service was fixed after taking fully into consideration the acturial calculations. It was as near as possible the approximation of the Government's requirements. The leave and the training reserves were necessary for maintaining the full service.

He advised the mover to withdraw the resolution as it was not proper to suggest reduction in the I.C.S., at a time like this when the strain on the service was admittedly very high.

Mr. Conran-Smith promised to consider the question of making available to the members the acturial calculations on which the strength of the service was based.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Kunzru's resolution recommending the planning of a comprehensive and co-ordinated industrial development of the country, was postponed to a later date on the suggestion of Sir G. S. Bajpai who said that the Commerce Member would not be able to take part in its discussion to-day being busy somewhere else.

ADMINISTRATION OF MASJIDS

The House referred to a Joint Committee of 12 members of the Council and Assembly Mr. Hossain Imam's Bill to make better provision for the administration of Masjids and the endowment of the Jama Masjid, Fatehpuri Masjid and Kalan Masjid of Delhi.

Mr. Chidambaram Chettiyar's Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act IX of 1908 was referred to a Select Committee of the Council.

The House adjourned till March 27 when the Finance Bill will be taken up.—A. P.

CIVIL AND POLICE SERVICES

Home Secretary Gives "Facts & Figures"

NEW DELHI, March 24.

In the Council of State this morning, the Home Secretary, Mr. Conran-Smith replied to a number of questions pertaining to Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service.

Replying to Mr. Hossain Imam he said that the total actual strength of the Indian Civil Service on December 12, 1940 was 1081 as compared to 1021 on December 31, 1935 and 1096 on January 1, 1925. On December 31, 1940 the service included 585 Europeans and 496 Indians.

Replying to another question the Home Secretary said that the determination of the Indian Civil Service was last made on February 15, 1940. As a result, the total strength of the Indian Civil Service which had been formerly fixed under Section 96 B (2) of the old Government of India Act at 1057, was revised to 1064.

"COMPLICATED METHOD"

There was no requirement to announce the change but Provincial Governments were aware of its nature and of the reasons for making it. The method by which this total strength is settled is somewhat complicated. Broadly, it depends on two factors. The first of the two factors is the total number of superior posts requiring to be filled by Indian Civil Service officers. The second is the number of officers required in order to maintain a steady supply to fill superior posts, account being taken of officers undergoing training, or on leave, or deputation.

Strength Of Police Cadre

The Home Secretary told Mr. P. N. Sapru that the present sanctioned strength of the Indian Police Cadre was 632. The number in service on January 1, 1940 was 422 Europeans and 194 Indians. Prior to 1939 recruitment in England was made by competitive examination. In 1939, recruitment in England was made partly by competitive examination and partly by selection. In India, recruitment is made by competitive examination and by promotion from among officers of the Provincial Police Service. The prescribed proportion for direct recruitment was 50 Europeans to 40 Indians. Since the war recruitment in England has been made purely by selection. In India, no change had been made in the existing methods.

Mr. Conran-Smith added that till the end of 1939, 62 officers from the Provincial Police Service has been promoted to the Indian Police.—A. P.

NEITHER PAKISTAN NOR 'HINDU RAJ'

Join The Congress And Wipe Out Communalism, Exhorts Ahrar Leader

NAGPUR, March 24.

"For the cause of he freedom of our mother country, we Hindus and Muslims should unite and join hands with the Congress" said Maulana Mohamad Qasim Shahjahanpuri, vice-President of the Majlis Ahrar, United Provinces at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Nagpur P.C.C.

The Maulana criticised the policy of both the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Muslim League. He said that one was fighting for the Pakistan and the other for "Hindu Raj". He advised the audience to join the Congress for the Congress aim was to form one nation and not a separate "istan" or "raj". He appealed to the Hindus and to the Muslims to unite and wipe out communalism.

Maulana Hafiz Mohamad Siddiq, Secretary, All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Mr. Girja Shanker Agnihotri, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee, Mr. Yusuf Sharif ex-Minister, Maulvi Maqbul Ahmed, Secretary of the Jamiat Ulama, C. P. and Berar also spoke.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 13, 1997
Muslim: Safar 29, 1360
Parsi: Meher 22, 1310.
Hightide: 10-46; 23-16
Lowtide: 4-50; 16-42.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

FRIDAY: March 28
Improvements Committee Meeting, Corporation Hall, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS—Lady Lumley attended the Mothers' Union Festival Service at Christ Church, Byculla, on Monday.

KARNATAK FRIENDS' UNION—Under the auspices of the Karnatak Friends' Union a social gathering was held in the premises of the Union on Sunday, the guest of the evening being Mr. Dattatreya Kulkarni, a well-known writer of Dharwar.

LECTURE ON GITA—Pandit Gopalcharlu will deliver a lecture in English on Gita at Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-15 p.m. in 64, Portuguese Church Street, Merzellow Building, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

I.E.S. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR—The annual prize distribution of the I.E.S. Boys' High School was held at the Kohinoor Cinema Theatre on Monday.

After the reading of the school report by the Headmaster, the President gave away the prizes and Merit Certificates.

GATHA SOCIETY—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a discourse in Gujarati on "The final body at the resurrection of the time of Soshyos". The meeting is open to the public.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT CAPITOL—There will be a daily change of programme at the Capitol from to-day (Tuesday) showing "That Certain Age" with Deanna Durbin. On Wednesday (to-morrow) "Rage of Paris" starring Dannielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and on Thursday "You're A Sweetheart" with Alice Faye and George Murphy.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY, BOMBAY—Under the auspices of the above society a social gathering was held on Sunday, at Morar Baug, under the presidentship of Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji. After dinner a programme of light classical and orchestral music was displayed. The Prabhat Film Co.'s Orchestra led by Vasant Desai gave good performance. The gathering dispersed late at night.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"That Certain Age" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL:—"The Return of Frank James" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO:—"The Philadelphia Story" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"The Howards of Virginia" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE:—"The Son of Monte Cristo" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END:—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA.—"Virginia" Daily at 4-30 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA:—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL:—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE:—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL:—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC:—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA:—"Qaidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA:—"Madhu Sudan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON:—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY—The Rotary Club of Bombay will have a luncheon meeting at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Taj Mahal Hotel, Rotarian Pashabhai Patel will speak on "Wings Over the Pacific."

PURE FOODSTUFFS SHOP—A correspondent writes: Thanks to the efforts of Seth Chiranjilal Loyalka, a centre for making available to the public unadulterated foodstuffs like ghee, butter, milk, etc., has been opened at 148, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay. The public are assured fresh and pure stock

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Following is the Loudspeaker programme for to-day:—
Marathi: 8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News. 8-20 Records. 8-25 "Indian Troops Overseas"—Talk. 8-30 Records. 8-35 "Destruction of Dictatorship"—Talk.
Marathi: 6-30 p.m. Records. 6-35 "Soviet Policy"—Talk. 6-40 Records. 6-45 News. 7 Records. 7-5 "Yugoslavia's Nazi Aggressor"—Talk.
Gujerati: 11 a.m. Records. 11-5 News. 11-20 Records. 11-25 "Battle of Keren"—Talk. 11-30 Records. 11-35 "Comforts for Indian Sailors"—Talk.
Gujerati: 4-30 p.m. Records. 4-35 "Air Battle of the Week"—Talk. 4-40 Records. 4-45 News. 5 Records. 5-5 "Blockade of France."
Hindustani: 6 p.m. Records. 6-5 "Battle of Keren"—Talk. 6-10 Records. 6-15 "Comforts for Indian Sailors"—Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 News bulletin. 6-40 Records. 6-45 "Nazi Efforts to Win over Arab Chiefs"—Talk. 6-50 Records. 6-55 "Blockade of France"—Talk.

ANDHERI KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Distribution Of Prizes

On Sunday evening Smti. Goshiben Captain gave away the prizes to the winners of spinning, Rangoli and Hindustani elecution competitions, at Gazdar Hall on the conclusion of the exhibition after three days.

Smti. G. Captain remarked that Andheri Exhibition had given a lead in varieties of competitions by encouraging national arts like 'Rangoli' etc.

She said that the people outside the jail could help the cause of the country, as much as those inside by supporting the constructive work suggested by the national Congress.

Found In Possessions Of Country Liquor?

BOMBAY: Monday.

Pestonji B. Sidwa (46) and Kaikhsru Ardeshir were arrested by the Preventive Section on a charge of being found in possession of country-liquor while alighting at the Grant Road Railway Station from an Up-Virar local train. Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ABETMENT.

Framroz D. Driver and Homi Dorabji Peter were arrested yesterday on charges of assault and abetment respectively by the Lamington Road Police and were ordered to be released on bail by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

In the course of the statement the Lamington Road Police officer stated that the first accused who met the complainant at the Grant Road Station was asked to pay up the loan advanced to the accused. The accused replied that he could not repay the amount as the complainant Cooverji D. Keravala had given evidence in an assault case against his friend, the second accused.

He further alleged that the accused again met the complainant at New Foras Road yesterday morning and the latter was severely beaten and injured. The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

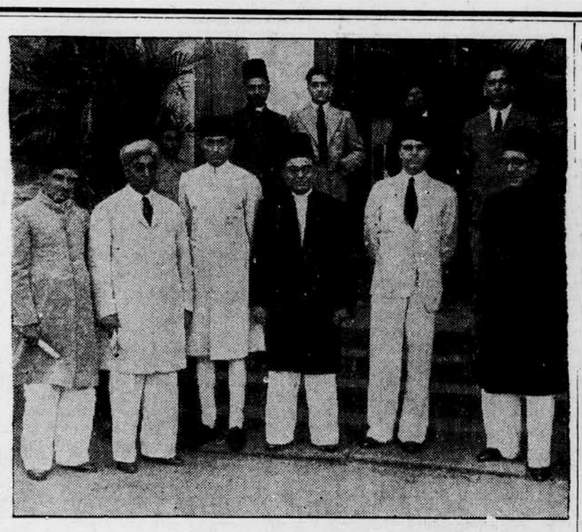
MRS. NAIDU FOR BOMBAY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is expected in Bombay on April 4. She will open the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, on April 5.

LADIES' COMMITTEE WAR GIFTS

The following is the list of contributions received by the Ladies' Committee War Gifts Gifts Fund up to date:—

Rs. 2,06,437/0/8 amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 250 sale of silver trinkets from Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., through Mrs. W. R.G. Smith, Rs. 240 proceeds of sale of cookery book "Tips" from the authoress, Rs. 75 Khurshedji M. Mowdavala through Dastoor and Co., Rs. 51 Miss Amy Rustomji (R.A.F.), Rs. 25 Mrs. C. J. Wilson, sale of net covers (R.A.F.), Rs. 10 Neswas F. Mistry in admiration and recognition to the brave defenders of true freedom R.A.F. Grand total Rs. 2,07,088/0/8.



Condolence meeting to mourn the death of late Sir Shah Sulaiman was held at the Anjuman-i-Islam on Sunday. Prince Aly Khan (2nd from right) presided.

Florence Nightingale Club

On Wednesday (to-morrow) a Supper Dance is to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel by the Florence Nightingale Club in aid of the "War Gifts Fund" (Lord Mayor's Fund). Lady Lumley has graciously consented to attend the dance which commences at 9-30 p.m. and last until 1-30 a.m.

A very attractive programme has been arranged. Besides the Cabaret, there are two "Surprise Dances" for which there are prizes. For those who do not dance there will be plenty of fun at wonderful side-shows. Then there are lucky programmes, the first prize offered being a free flight for half an hour for three people in a Tata Air Liner, or in the alternative, one free return passage by Tata Air Liner from Bombay to Trivandrum. The second prize is a dinner and Cabaret show at the Taj. There are other prizes too, among them a cinema show at one of Bombay's best theatres.

Tickets are priced at Rs. 5 each, and include supper. They are obtainable at the Taj, the Ladies' Committee of the War Fund and from Miss Saklatvala ('Phone 41750), Miss Aibara ('Phone 45422) and Miss Spencer ('Phone 44864).

Hurry up and book your tables.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAPOO HALL

To explain the Present Political Situation a Public Meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., will preside and Mrs. Violet Alva will address

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 44,34,965-15-4.

FOR THE R. A. F.

Rs. 7,000 Through the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Sub-Committee, Dhulia. Rs. 960-2-3 Through the Hon. Secretary, District War Committee, Jalgaon. Rs. 444-4 Through the Treasury Officer, Surat. Rs. 443-14-10 Through the Treasury Officer Karwar. Rs. 240 The Employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Monthly). Rs. 19. Through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District. Rs. 188-7 The Mill Staff of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd. (Monthly). Rs. 163 Through the Mamlatdar, Alibag, Kolaba District.

FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, LONDON, "WAR PURPOSES"

Rs. 1,390-13-4 "Anonymous". Grand total on Monday (including sums less than Rs. 50), Rs. 44,46,049-8-9.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

The General Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Board writes:

The office of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition has been shifted from to-day (Tuesday), to Lad Wadi. C. P. Tank, Bombay 4. All the meetings of the Sub-Committees of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition called at Sarojini Cottage, Congress House, will therefore be held at Lad Wadi, C. P. Tank.

CHARKHA CLASSES OPENED AT GIRGAUM

B. P. C. C. President's Appeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

A large number of citizens from Girgaum took advantage of the Azad Charkha Classes on Sunday when they were declared open by Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The classes are being conducted in Kalyan Building, Kandewadi.

In a brief speech, the President of the B. P. C. C. referred to the part which khadi and village industries played in the economic regeneration of India and appealed to the citizens to devote their attention to them.

All Spinners Participate
IN MASS DEMONSTRATION
At Nappoo Hall, Matunga
On Sunday 30th March
between 3 and 7 p.m. (S.T.)
Bring Own Charkha

WAR VOCABULARY

ABRIS WALLAH.—Term used by retired Anglo-Indian air raid wardens for those faint-hearted enough to take cover

ALERT.—The warning siren, from which comes—

ALERTION.—Typical Government Department invention as used in—"We were in a State of Alertion." Meaning the sirens had gone.

BLITZ.—Term of endearment for the evening raid, e.g. "I left early to get home before the Blitz."

D. A.—Delayed action bomb, e.g. "They're homeless because of a D. A."

DE-QUISLE.—To remove vital parts of a motor car to foil Fifth Column activity.

DE-WHISTLE.—To sound the end of the danger period during warnings, e.g. "Have we been de-whistle yet."

EGGS.—Bombs.

PACKET (BUY A).—Be badly bombed.

PASTING (GET A).—See above.

PLASTERED (TO BE).—See above.

PURPLE.—Warning to those on duty that enemy aircraft are approaching. "I knew there was a purple on so I didn't hurry for my train." (Trains only go 15 miles an hour during raids.)

RED.—Next stage of above when sirens are sounded.

YELLOW—Obsolete preliminary warning given when enemy aircraft were somewhere else in England.—This slate is now perpetual.

CITY FATHERS IN FORM

"Urgency Items" Passed: Congress Party Leader Explains Delay

The Municipal Corporation on Monday passed the items which were not given urgency last week for want of adequate support as required by the Municipal Act. Since one particular item regarding transfer of funds from one sub-head to the other required sanction of the House it was passed "nem con" as it was meant for the payment of wages to the temporary staff of the Engineering Department.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, leader of the Congress Party explained that the delay was due in the first instance to the fact that the Municipal Commissioner was asked by the Standing Committee to take counsel's opinion whether transfer of amount from one budget head to the another could be affected. The question arose from a resolution of Town Council in 1880. Counsel's opinion was that the Standing Committee could recommend to the Corporation but it could not make the transfer itself. As soon as counsel's opinion was received, the matter was placed before the House, but owing to the tactics of the other party, it was not approved last week.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan said the payment of wages could have been made and then counsel's opinion should have been taken. However he supported the proposition as it affected the well-being of the workers.

The resolution was passed 'nem con.' The house also gave urgency to the other resolution and passed the same.

The House then adjourned.

T. B. Patient Commits Suicide

Percy Carvalho (24) a T. B. patient in the Balaram Hospital, on Saturday afternoon jumped down on the lawn from a window on the second floor. He was picked up unconscious and was given treatment but he succumbed in the evening.

At an inquest held on his body the Coroner recorded a verdict of suicide.

The Road to Victory

is not difficult . . . .

¶ If the way to success is not left to chance but planned as soundly as the Desert Campaign which brought victory to Indian and British troops in Africa.

¶ There is a planned strategy in life and business too. And one of the most essential items in it is LIFE ASSURANCE.

¶ It covers the rear; it takes away the continuous worry that something unforeseen might happen and leave your dependants helplessly facing the attacks of Life.

¶ What mechanisation is to the modern army, LIFE ASSURANCE is to the average man: The means to quicker progress.

INSURE your life or RAISE your life Assurance to a really sufficient level.

Consult us also for Fire Marine and Accident Insurance.

And just Today Life Assurance is the soundest investment, which cannot be affected by any crisis or war.

The JUPITER GENERAL
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Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941.

BUDGET SURPLUSES

The Bombay Budget proposals for 1941-42 have received a good deal of praise because of the large surpluses and balances they disclose. But a critical examination of the various estimates will show that much of the praise is undeserved, though in comparison with the "desert" of Central Budget, as Sir Purshotamdas puts it, the Bombay Budget is "an oasis" The surpluses and balances are welcome only if they are ensured by wise economy in unproductive expenditure. But those in question are due mainly to a windfal of income-tax, to unjustifiable reduction in the utility services, and an unwelcome increase in excise revenue. Thus, with regard to the increase of the estimated surplus for the current year from Rs. 5 lakhs to over a crore, Rs. 23 lakhs represents increased income-tax receipts from the Government of India, and Rs. 30 lakhs is due to larger excise revenue. The explanation for the remaining 50 lakhs or so is that there have been minor increase in revenue or short-falls in expenditure. With regard to this Sir Purshotamdas pertinently observes: "Whilst this can be said to be in the category of cautious budgetting, it is open to the qualification of overcaution to a degree which requires fuller explanation." Further explanation is to be found in the Notes in the Budget memorandum explaining the figures under various heads of revenue and expenditure.

Not An Unmixed Good

We shall consider here only a few items under the head of Education to see how surpluses have been secured in the current year and whether they are an unmixed good. Under this head we note that a "saving" of 5,84,000 has been effected in the grants to local authorities "mainly because some local authorities have not yet sanctioned personal pay (attendance allowance) to their teachers as directed by Government and are, therefore, not eligible to draw grants on such pays and the difficulty of accurately estimating the grants payable to local bodies owing to the changes effected by the amendments to the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1938". The first explanation practically means that large grants have remained unutilised because the conditions attached to them are often found too hard by the local bodies to be entirely fulfilled. Most preposterous is the explanation that because of an amendment in the Primary Education Act in 1938, there is still difficulty even in estimating the grants to local bodies. Nor is there the slightest justification for a "saving" of Rs. 1,40,000 on account of the "closure of certain adult education classes due to reduction in the rates of grants". The reference is obviously to the literacy classes, the meagre grants to which should never have been reduced. Government have now seen their mistake and have restored the old scale of grants but have committed another by increasing the minimum number of pupils in a class to be entitled to the grant.

Unspent Grants

There will again, be large unspent grants going to swell spurious surpluses. Howsoever the surpluses arose, the more pertinent question is how they are to be spent. The increased provision for several utility services in the Budget for the next year is to some extent due only to the carrying forward the unspent grants of the current year. If only for this reason the provision for important nation-building activities could well have been better. This is particularly true of industries as grants for this purpose are in the nature of a promising investment. A number of recommendations made by the Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Committee have been turned down by Government on the plea of want of funds. But Government have seldom had in recent years higher surpluses at their disposal. Referring to one of the recommendations of that Committee, namely, village roads, Sir Purshotamdas himself points out that large numbers of villages are not connected by roads with urban centres or railway stations; that in a number of districts as much as 40 to 75 percentage of total area is not served by road at all, whilst the percentage of villages cut off totally from outside communication during the monsoon comes to no less than 70 to 80 per cent in certain districts. It is a pity the Legislative Assembly is not in a position to guide Government as to how the taxes paid by the public should be spent. For that very reason Government should feel that they are in honour bound to follow the beneficent policy of rural development laid down by the Congress Government in accordance with the mandate given to them by the electorate.

Eastern Group Conference

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has done well to express, in the form of a resolution, the misgivings in the minds of Indian businessmen about the work of the Eastern Group Conference. It is now about four months since the Conference ended, yet its conclusions are not definitely known. Mr. G. L. Mehta, who, we are glad to note, has been elected Vice-President of the Federation for the next year, and who moved the Federation's resolution, had good reason to remark that "it was not unnatural for Indians to entertain misgivings about the ulterior motive of Government." The circumstances in which the Conference was held and the way it was conducted lend countenance to such misgivings for the Federation was not consulted when the Conference was being organised. The so-called non-official Indian representatives were appointed under cutside pressure but they were not representatives of any recognised business organisation nor were they given the status they deserved. The Federation, therefore, naturally fears that India's interests may be prejudiced in the working of the Conference. As Mr. Amritlal Ojah, the President of the Federation, pointed out, the policy adopted by the Government has created a feeling that while Britain wants India to help her, she is not herself prepared to reciprocate by any tangible action.

At a Press Conference held at Delhi last week the members of the Eastern Group Supply Council stated that "there was no idea of limiting the drawing of supplies from India in order to get them from some other part of the Eastern Group" and that "the whole problem was one of stimulating production in every country of the Group." The Council went so far as to suggest that India had great advantage over other countries of the Group because of her geographical position and the ease with which her supplies could be made available to the troops at several fronts. But the matter is not so simple as that. It is true that, where India's supplies are indispensable, they will most certainly be utilised. But where they are not indispensable, where other countries in the Group compete with her, she may go to the wall in the name of co-ordination as she is only a dependency and as her true representatives are not represented on the Council. As Mr. G. L. Mehta pointed out, Australia was receiving better treatment from the British Government, some of the vital industries were located there and while India was not being given a chance to develop a shipping industry Australia was to build ships even for the Royal Indian Navy and was receiving better treatment in the manufacture of aeroplanes also. The Federation is only making the best of the bad position when it suggests that "the representative of the Government of India on the Eastern Group Council should remain in active contact with representative Indian commercial opinion and should consult it from time to time in regard to the practical measures to be adopted in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Council." This is the least that Government can do to ensure co-operation from Indian businessmen.

Precarious Protection

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

A proportionate parallel duty on rayon piecegoods was demanded by Sir Abdul H. Ghaznavi in the Assembly on the 4th February. Then the Finance Member did not deal with it. For fabrics, evidently, he reserved himself for the Council His arguments against like duties on piecegoods were as illogical as unconvincing. The objection that "the weaving of fabric from imported yarn is curious" is incomprehensible. So were finer cotton fabrics woven on Indian looms from foreign yarns for a considerable period before India spun her own finer counts from long staple cotton all imported. Worsteds were woven from marino wool-tops also imported. America decorates her beau-monde with gossamer fancies of silk thread and yarn from Japan. And so do Britain and many an independent country not equally blessed by nature with all the requisite raw materials and talents to turn them into essential basic products. And yet their weaving and other industries thrive and people attain heights of prosperity under shelter of State aid.

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Admittedly rayon weaving in India is an infant industry such as has been acknowledged by all classical and nationalist economists as deserving of protection by the State. But the reduction of the protection will shake the confidence and security of those who promote the industry. What security can be felt by industrialists in the often-repeated assurances that industries started during war will not be left high and dry after the war when even during the war they are being stifled?

Admitting the exigency for larger revenue no prudent financier can blink with impunity at the fact that the well of peoples' income should be kept fully irrigated from which the trough of revenue has continuously to drain its supplies.

★

Cotton textiles themselves must recognise the foothold that rayons have secured in human wares and furnishings. And they cannot in any reason keep up the factious fight against indigenous rayons. Both have a right to live and prosper on their respective merits to satisfy popular demands for either. The State should protect either producer so long as each reduces uncounted unemployment and adds to national wealth and promotes national interests. And additional duty on foreign rayon fabrics protects both cotton textiles and India's rayons.

Foreign rayons are far more perilous to both. The Finance Member cannot but admit that it is a grievous anomaly that of all the textile producing countries of the world India alone, despite her enormous textile might, is yet without her own rayons. England is one of the large rayon producers, easily the third largest of the world producers. And yet Lancashire would not contend against rayon and the State actively promotes its growth and accelerates its penetrating overseas markets.

The importance of rayon export trade will increase considerably during war. The use and sale of rayon has many advantages from the national point of view. The Empire supplies the raw material (India may supply her own). The cost of it is relatively a small part of the finished product and much smaller than in the case of cotton.

Both the State and cotton textile interests in their respective spheres ought to recognise, and reconcile themselves to, the inevitability of rayons and the increasing potentiality of its aggression into human drapery and furnishing materials.

PLIGHT OF POLAND

The following are extracts from the broadcast address delivered by the President of the Polish Republic Mr. W. Raczkiewicz, on March 1:—

"A year and a half has passed since the Germans, after breaking the mutual pledges of non-aggression and setting at naught Poland's efforts to maintain friendly relations with her neighbours, invaded Poland and plunged the world into a long war. I address all the peoples who love freedom and value their honour. I appeal to the conscience of the whole world, which cannot watch with indifference the gigantic struggle between good and evil. Poland was overwhelmed by armed violence after an exceedingly hard fight on two fronts. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers as well as of defenceless civilians perished among the ruins, of the heroic city of Warsaw, of scores of towns, of hundreds of borroughs, of thousands of villages. Every corner of Poland has been trampled upon by the war: at present practically every single family in Poland mourn for some of their nearest of kin. When the unequal struggle was over, Poland, —who did no surrender—continued an unarmed resistance and became the theatre of atrocities and crimes committed by the occupants on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind. She is being systematically destroyed, according to a detailed and elaborate plan of extermination of the people and of their ancient culture. The Germans have been murdering scholars, professors, artists, social workers, writers and priests by the thousands. The flower of the Polish intelligentsia, the choicest sons of the nation, young women and girls are being deported towards a slow death in agony in German concentration camps and dens of torture.

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The Germans are methodically exterminating the Polish population. With barbaric ruthlessness they expel hundreds of thousands of families from the residences they had been rightfully possessing since many centuries, and lay hold of their land, of their houses, of all their property, only to drive them, homeless and bereft of all, to any chance locality where they are left to perish, unless they choose to carry them off to Germany as slaves for forced labour. Countless men, women and unfortunate Polish children perished from starvation and cold and suffering in consequence of such barbarous practices. In the Polish towns fenced-in ghettos are being formed, as in the gloomiest periods of the Dark Ages; people are persecuted for their nationality and religion. Hand in hand with the extermination of the people the destruction of Polish culture is being carried on, the historical buildings, the seats of learning, the art galleries, monuments and theatres which escaped destruction through bombs and artillery bombardment are being closed down, spoliated and devastated. The national religion, to which the people are so deeply attached, is being persecuted and its sanctuaries are being destroyed. The Universities and High Schools have been closed, the printing and the sale of books have been forbidden, the press services have been abolished.

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Nor do the Soviets lag far behind in persecuting Polish citizens. The horrible fate of the Poles deported to prison camps in Siberia and Central Asia defies description. At home and in Poland the Germans declare with cynically brutality that the Poles ought to understand that the "life space" of Germany is the "death space" of Poland. But they still cherish the hope that the falsehoods of their propaganda will succeed in dissimulating their crimes from the eyes of the world and that the world, engrossed by the terrific ordeal of the war effort and struggle, will forget their crimes. They are confident of inpunity even in case of a military and political defeat, for they count on the humanitarian attitude of the victors as well as on the fact that no compensation could ever make up for the amount of destruction perpetrated in Poland. The occupants aim at an utter destruction of the Polish Nation, for this Nation, placed in the centre of Europe between East and West, has been the bulwark of equilibrium of free States and warranted the possibility of a just European order. It is my proud privilege to declare that Poland though temporarily overwhelmed in an unequal struggle, has not surrendered. Nor has she produced any traitors. Nor is she going to succumb. My Nation fights and will go on fighting until victory is achieved. She fights at home through the steadfast attitude of her people, she fights in the air, on the seas, and on the land, side by side with her undaunted ally, Great Britain, and together with the other allied nations, whose love of freedom surpasses their love of life. She fights for a better future world, whose structure will be based on the mutual understanding of the nations and on their political and economical co-operation, on the principles of true democracy and on the respect of human rights. She fights to get back all that she had won in twenty years' effort and toil, all that had been restored to her twenty years ago thanks to her hard struggle and by virtue of international law and that has been taken from her by violence and superior force of arms. She will not and cannot abandon any of her rightful possessions, for which she is responsible to God and History."

CALL OF THE NATIONAL WEEK

Need For Rigorous Political Self-Analysis

WARDHAGANJ, March 24.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., has issued the following circular for all Provincial Congress Committees regarding the National Week celebration:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has issued an appeal for the observance of the National Week from the 6th to 13th April 1941. The appeal has been sent to you and the Press and this may be translated in the Provincial Language and widely distributed.

Ever since the Week was introduced in our national life, Gandhiji has meant it to be for self-purification and for greater and renewed effort towards the achievement of our goal of a free, united and healthy India. What does Gandhiji mean by self-purification? He wants us to carry out a rigorous political self-analysis. This will show that we lack unity, solidarity, organisation and sacrifice necessary for the pursuit of our cause. It is necessary that we should strengthen our national character by cultivating political virtues which we lack.

WHAT GANDHIJI WANTS

We have no doubt made considerable progress towards our goal by our non-violent struggles in the past, but unless the non-violent fighter brings to his task at least as much devotion and sacrifice as a violent fighter usually does, he may not prevail. If, therefore, there have been no more startling results in the past, the fault is not of the weapon, but of the wielder thereof. What Gandhiji wants from us in the National Week is a rigorous self-analysis and initiation of future effort in that light. He further feels that public virtues which we lack can best be cultivated by faithful adherence to the constructive programme during the Week. Therefore we must redouble our efforts in that direction.

DAY TO DAY PROGRAMME

Every day must be marked by one or the other nation-building activity. There must be spinning demonstration everywhere. In popularising khadi it would be best not only to push the sales, but also to take pledges for the habitual wearing of certified khadi, certified because that alone guarantees to the worker a minimum wage fixed by the Spinners Association. The products of the village industries must be popularised and efforts, collective and individual, should be made towards communal harmony and the removal of untouchability.

After the celebrations this office expects from the provinces a summary of the work done during the week."—A. P.

THE VOICE OF HELLAS

Time, that has crumbled to impotent nothingness
Empire on empire towering in arrogance,
Time, at whose finger invisibly commanding
Their bannered battalions marched to oblivion,
Time stays motionless when are heard the voices
Of Hellas, proclaiming over a wondering world
Wisdom and joy and the radiance of reality
Disclosed as in an eternal sunrise.
Clear as the mountain-peaks, O many-mountained
Hellas, soar in the morning splendour
When the valleys below them drowse in shadow,
Those voices into the light uplift us.
Now in the hour of menacing malignity
Hellas, holding the ancient passes,
Stands for the world's cause, knowing it invincible,
Knowing that beside her stand the Immortals.

—Lawrence Binyon in "The Times", London.

Frankly Speaking

East African Campaign

The battle for Keren is still being waged furiously with Italians fighting as they have never done before. On the assumption that if the Italians lose Keren they lose the whole of Eritrea, their determined defence of the vital stronghold is not surprising. The British, however, are increasing their pressure relentlessly and successfully, too. But it is clear that the reduction of Keren will take some time. Meanwhile, important successes have been achieved in Abyssinia during the last few days and the threat to Addis Ababa is growing more imminent daily. The capture of Negheli in Southern Abyssinia opens up an easy route to the capital, while the Mogadishu and Berbera forces must now be in a position to advance together upon Harar and Dire Dawa. Another noteworthy development is the resumption of R. A. F. raids in the Gondar region north of Lake Tsana. Should this be a prelude to an offensive, the cleaning up of Italian resistance might well lead to the cutting off from each other of the Duke of Aosta's two main forces in Eritrea and in Central Abyssinia.

Doom Sealed

All that can be said about the situation regarding Yugoslavia is that her Government had not formally yielded to Germany at any rate till Monday morning. That the signature of a Pact is inevitable does not admit of any doubt. A Belgrade message says that the signature of the Pact with Germany is expected to take place to-day. The Ankara radio gives a precis of an article in the 'Ulus' on the situation. As this article says: "While the resignation of the three Yugoslav Ministers indicates that opposition to surrender has not been entirely successful those in favour of concession will not be allowed by the Serbian element and military leaders to go very far". The point is that Yugoslavia *has* yielded. As to the extent of concessions, the Fuehrer will be content to go, as it were, "thus far" for the present knowing that eventually nothing will be able to challenge him with "no further".

Deliberate Challenge?

The Official German News Agency attributes to M. Roch Director of Vichy's Ministry of Supply a statement to the effect that both Occuiped and Unoccupied France are to be supplied with fruits, vegetables and mutton from North Africa in increasing amounts. We wonder if this German report is true. Only the other day the United States arranged, with the consent of Britain, to despatch two ship loads of flour to Unoccupied France upon certain conditions agreed to by Vichy. It seems difficult to believe that Vichy was negotiating for this supply with America—and, indirectly with Britain—and at the same moment arranging to import foodstuffs from its own colonies for the direct benefit of Germany. And it seems scarcely conceivable that Mr. Sumner Welles would have cared to oblige Vichy in such circumstances. But if the report is true, it clearly means that Admiral Darlan is out deliberately to court a conflict with Britain in terms of his recent threat to convoy French merchantships into the ports of Unoccupied France. To seek to bring supplies openly destined for enemy occupied territory will be no less than an ostentatious challenge to the British blockade which Britain is not likely to ignore.

Matsuoka In Europe

In his interview with representatives of the foreign press in Moscow, M. Matsuoka swore fealty to the Tripartite Pact and declared that the foreign policy of Japan would revolve round that Pact as the pivot. So far the revolutions round the Pact have constituted for the Axis a nuisance value. But Berlin's urgent summons to M. Matsuoka —he does not refer to it—means that something more practical is wanted and, indeed, the Italians have even bluntly reminded Japan that the Pact carries obligations with it and not—privileges alone. M. Matsuoka does not commit himself on this point. He has, however, hinted that "the fundamental interests of nations decide their policy in the long run, but peace or war may sometimes be decided by personal acquaintances." Here is something which may help the Germans provided they manage to counter the unhappy effects upon M. Matsuoka of the renewal of "personal acquaintance" with Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano. Personally, we believe that practically every thing depends upon M. Matsuoka's "personal acquaintance" with M. Molotov. If the present attitude of Russia remains unchanged, M. Matsuoka will return to Tokyo after touring Berlin, Rome and the Western battlefields and regretfully plead "fundamental interests" of Japan.

Abuse Of Power

The Bengal Government do a disservice to the very cause which they profess to promote by their orders requiring that all news and comments relating to the present communal disturbances in the province should be first submitted to the Press Advisers, though press agencies are exempted from this obligation. The gravity of the situation in certain parts of the province is undeniable. But the orders issued are, too, sweeping and humiliating. A friendly appeal to the press and action against only those guilty of incitement would have been juster and shown better results. Surely, the Defence Rules were not meant to be used for a purpose like the one in question. We charitably assume that the Government have become panicky. But that is no justification for their high-handed and provocative orders.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Arising out of the recent Non-Party Conference in Bombay, a British paper forecasts the visit to England of a deputation led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and consisting of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Sultan Chinoy and the Maharaja of Burdwan.

Such a deputation will sure solve the problem.

* * * *

According to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the demand for Pakistan is not to embarrass the Hindus.

But eventually to harass the poor ordinary Mussalmans?

* * * *

"The Muslims", Sir Currimbhoy further declared, "suspected that the Congress wanted freedom only under the aegis of the British Government."

You would almost think that this distinguished Baronet was all for freedom outside the aegis of the British Government.

Don't.

* * * *

It is now revealed that the pro-Axis Doctor Stoyadinovitch was handed to the British authorities by the Yugoslav Government for safe custody.

Is it to preserve the balance that Yugoslav transport facilities are to be handed over to Germany?

* * * *

Said M. Matsuoka to foreign journalists in Moscow: "Not to know personally the leaders of Germany and Italy might make a difference in carrying out the whole foreign policy of Japan."

And to know them personally might make even a worse difference.

* * * *

The German Ambassador, we note, arrived late to receive M. Matsuoka at the station.

This perhaps represents the shape of German things to come when M. Matsuoka returns to Tokyo and starts his "foreign policy."

* * * *

Professor Pellegrini, Member of the Fascist Grand Council and now in Greek hands is reported to have said that he was ashamed of the manner in which his Fascist comrades had deserted him on the battlefield.

Did he expect Il Duce to join him, the Professor, as a fellow-prisoner?

* * * *

According to reports in America, there are 200,000 British troops already in Salonika.

Where did they get them?

* * * *

Robert Burns once arrived upon the quay at Greenock just in time to see a wealthy merchant being rescued from the harbour. After the merchant had recovered, he thanked the sailor and solemnly presented him a shilling.

The crowd which had collected protested loudly at the parsimony; but Burns stopped them, saying: "Leave him alone. The gentleman is, of course, the best judge of the value of his life."

FRESH EXPOSITION OF NON-VIOLENCE

Mahatma To Enunciate Policy In Article In "Harijan"

BOMBAY, March 24.

The United Press understands that a fresh exposition of the policy of non-violence with particular reference to the various critics of the Satyagraha movement will be made by Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the next issue of the "Harijan" which will appear on March 30 for the first time after the suspension of its publication following a Government order under the Defence of India Rules.

Mahatma To Explain

It is further understood that Mahatma Gandhi will write an explanatory note in the first issue as to why he has decided to resume the publication of the paper and why he has shifted the office of the "Harijan" from Poona to Ahmedabad.—United Press.

2 CONGRESSMEN TO OFFER SATYA-GRAHA TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Sakharam M. Powar, member of the "G" Ward Congress Committee, and Mr. Thakurprasad Raghunandansingh, a Congress worker from "E" Ward who have been selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha in the city on Tuesday, sent intimation to the Commissioner of Police to-day about the time and place of Satyagraha.

Mr. Powar intends offering Satyagraha at Mori Road, Mahim, at 6 p.m. while Mr. Thakurprasadsingh proposes to shout anti-war slogans at Jacob's Circle at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

TROMBAY CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Jankiprasad Sinha, Secretary of the Trombay Island Congress Committee who offered Satyagraha at Mahul village near Chembur on Saturday morning was sentenced by the Kurla Magistrate on Monday to 4 months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Sinha neither pleaded guilty nor not guilty when he was placed before the Magistrate on Saturday. Judgment was therefore reserved till Monday.

In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, March 23.

Sjt. Naginlal Pitambardas of Sarod, Jambusar Taluka, who offered Satyagraha on 21st inst. was sentenced yesterday by the Jambusar Magistrate to six months' S. I.

Ahmedabad Convictions

AHMEDABAD, March 24

Mr. Jivaji Sataji was arrested today while offering Satyagraha at Ramol village in Ahmedabad district.

Four other Satyagrahis who were arrested from different villages of Ahmedabad District were tried and sentenced today to six months' S.I. each.—A. P

Mehmadabad Congress President Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, March 21.

Mr. Ramanlal Motilal Gandhi, the young President of the Mehmadabad Municipality and the Vice-Chairman of the Taluka Congress Committee courted imprisonment by offering satyagraha in Mehmadabad.

Shreemati Savitaben Somabhai Patel from Khandhali of Matar Taluka; Mr. Induprasad Ambalal Bhatt from Dharoda; Mr. Chhotabhai Becharbhai from Dhunaara of Thasara Taluka; Mr. Maganbhai Tulsibhai of Vadodla of Borsad Taluka and Mr. Jatashanker Trambaklal Bhatt from Khanpur; were all sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

The names of the next batch are under consideration and it is hoped, it will be soon out.

Mehmadabad Municipal President Arrested

(From Our Corresponden.)

NADIAD, March 21.

Mr. Ramanlal Motilal Gandhi, the young President of the Mehmadabad Municipality and the Vice-Chairman of the Taluka Congress Committee courted imprisonment by offering Satyagraha in Mehmadabad.

The following were sentenced:

Shreemati Savitaben Somabhai Patel from Khandhali of Matar Taluka; Mr. Induprasad Ambalal Bhatt from Dharoda; Mr. Chhotabhai Becharbhai from Dhunadra of Thasara Taluka; Mr. Maganbhai Tulsibhai of Vadodla of Borsad Taluka and Mr. Jatashanker Trambaklal Bhatt from Khanpur.

In Maharashtra:

JALGAON, March 24.

D V. Nachale Secretary Jalgaon Town Congress Committee offered Satyagraha this morning. He was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to undergo three months' S. I.—A. P.

Convictions At Poona

POONA, March 24

Mr. Jagannath Anand Rao Kokare who offered Satyagraha on March 23 at Pandare was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

Mrs. Parvathibai Paranjpye and Miss Indu Chiplunker who also offered Satyagraha on the same day at Dhapoli was tried by the same Magistrate and were each convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

In C. P.:

No Arrest Of Satyagrahis

JUBBULPORE, March 24

Shrimati Savitri Devi, wife of Pundit Narayan Prasad Tewari, and Sukhdeo Parsad Kachachawaha of Katni offered Satyagraha but were not arrested. Similarly at Khandwa, Messrs. Champalal Gujar and Mr. Anikhelal Tare offered Satyagraha at village Khaigaon but were not arrested.

SENT BACK TO RAIPUR

Messrs. Ramratan Gupta and Ram Prasad Sirmor, two Satyagrahis from Drug have been arrested at Katni, on their way to Delhi and sent back to Raipur under the police escort.—A. P.

Arrested At Wardha

WARDHA, March 24.

Mr. Mohanlal Chhaged, Secretary, Wardha Taluk Congress Committee and a member of the Nagpur P. C. C., was arrested today before he offered Satyagraha and later tried under the Defence of India Act.

Judgment will be delivered tomorrow.—A. P.

Total Convictions In C. P. And Berar

NAGPUR, March 24.

Since the commencement of the Satyagraha movement 362 Satyagrahis and 37 non-Satyagrahis have been convicted in the Central Provinces and Berar. Two are detained under the Defence of India Rules. 234 were in jail till March 15.

This information was given by Mr. Trivedi, Chief Secretary, C.P and Berar Government, at today's press conference.—United Press.

EX-PREMIER SHUKLA ILL

NAGPUR, March 24.

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, ex-Premier, who is unwell in Seoni Jail, is being brought to Nagpur for medical examination. —United Press.

In U. P.:

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

Mr. Prasidh Narain Anand who was in charge of the District Congress work here was arrested under the Defence of India rules. —A. P.

LUCKNOW, March 24.—Pandit Brij Bihari Chaturvedi of Patna and Pandit Kishori Datt Shastri of Cawnpore have been elected presidents of the 30th All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Vidyapith respectively.—A. P.

JUBBULPORE, March 22.—Arrangements are afoot here to hold the second session of the C. P. and Berar Students' Conference at Jubbulpore during the Easter holidays.

Almora Satyagraha Office Searched

ALMORA, March 24.

The office of the Almora District Satyagraha Committee was searched this morning by the Police, who are reported to have seized some papers.—A. P.

Forty Arrested

LUCKNOW, March 24.

Arrests of about forty Satyagrahis were reported from the districts to-day. A large number of convictions have also been reported.

A Bahraich correspondent writes that 45 Congressmen who had been offering Satyagraha since March 17 had not been arrested till Friday.—A. P.

In Punjab:

Arrests And Convictions

LAHORE, March 24.

Following arrests and convictions are reported in connection with Congress Satyagraha:—

LAHORE. Sudagar Singh, arrested.

ROHTAK: Ch. Dalibingh, Ch. Harramsingh Sangi, Mange Ram Sunderdas and Munni Devi arrested.

Chunilal, Paluram and Sultansingh, sentenced to one year's R. I. each. Dwarka Pershad and Fatehsingh, sentenced to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default six months' more.

LYALLPUR: Harkishen Lal and Tara Singh, sentenced to four months and a fine of Rs. 10 each.

Satish Kumar, arrested at Kamalia, Giansingh, arrested at Kabiwala.

Lala Jagat Narain, President of the Lahoo District Congress Committee, was to-day convicted under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to eighteen months' R. I.

In Delhi

Three Convicted

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Following are to-day's convictions in connection with Satyagraha:—

Mr. Ramsaran Agarwal, member of the Delhi Provincial Satyagraha Committee, sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default three months more.

Lal Singh, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Hasmatulla, an Ahrar volunteer, sentenced to three years' R. I.

Satyagraha At Jullundur

JULLUNDUR, March 24.

Baijnath, who offered Satyagraha near Rammamandi on the outskirts of Jullundur cantonment, has been arrested.

Harbansia, who was arrested on Saturday at Noormahal was convicted to-day and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 300 in default six months further imprisonment.

AMRITSAR ASKS PERMISSION.

The Amritsar District Congress Committee (Urban) has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi today asking his permission for resumption of Satyagraha, which was suspended for ten days owing to communal disturbances.

Vaid Darshan Das of Taran was convicted to-day and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha.

Dr. Gurbax Singh Sant, a Congress leader of Amritsar, was arrested this afternoon for offering Satyagraha.

Sardar Kartar Singh Gilwali, another Congress worker, was also arrested.

In Tamil Nad

MADRAS, March 24

Thirteen Satyagrahis including one woman were sentenced to 15 days' R.I. each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate today under the the Defence of India Rules. They were arrested this morning for shouting anti-war slogans in different divisions of the city.—A. P.

In Orissa:

Utkal P. C. C. Member Arrested

CALCUTTA. March 24

A notice under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated at Jhalakati (Barisal) prohibiting processions for a period of a fortnight, according to a message received here.

Murari Tripaty, a member of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee and President of Puri Sevasram Sangh, was arrested at Puri on March 22 for offering Satyagraha.

Two women, Shrimati Hari Ben and Srimati Ram Kaur Thakur, and two others, Pundit Sidh Nath Sukle and Pundit Umashanker Shastry, offered Satyagraha in different parts of Calcutta today. They were however, not arrested.

Ratlam Conspiracy Case Prisoner On Hunger-Strike

(From "Sentinel" Correspondent)

DOHAD, March 21.

Mr. Chhanukhan, prisoner in the Ratlam Conspiracy case, who has been convicted for contempt of court and sentenced to one year and nine months' R. I. has gone on hunger-strike as a mark of protest against the treatment that is being meted out to the convicts in Ratlam jail for the past seven days, says a message received from Ratlam.

MAHATMA AND FORWARD BLOC

LUCKNOW, March 24.

"Gandhiji himself has repudiated the claims of those who presented the differences between Subhas Bose and Gandhiji as personal and has declared that the differences between them are absolutely ideologica.," said Mr. Anil Roy, a former General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, opening the new premises of the Forward Bloc office in Gangaprasad memorial buildings to-day.

A portrait of Subhas Chandra Bose was garlanded.

Mr. Roy continuing said: "The Forward Bloc stands for a revolution which means a different social structure where the masses control power. Gandhiji does not stand for it. So we are at the parting of ways."—A. P.

"Film India" Editor Warned

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Information was furnished by Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, in the Central Assembly on Saturday last in reply to Mr. G. V. Deshmukh's questions to indicate that Mr. Baburao Patel, editor of the "Film India" of Bombay was called by the C.I.D. to its office and given warning under the instruction of the Government representative on the Film Advisory Board.

Reason for giving such warning was that Mr. Baburao Patel informed several persons that he had in possession or had had access to a confidential Government document and that he proposed to publish it or make use of it for the purpose of an article.

ADVISORY BOARD

Replying to another question the Home Member stated that the Film Advisory Board had not hitherto produced films but had advised the Government regarding their production. He also said that the function of the Board was to advise the Government on technical questions relating to the production and distribution of films.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. Deshmukh, the Home Member said that the primary objects of the Board were not to educate countries overseas and to help war efforts, but they were to advise Government in the production of films, both internal and external, for the publicity of various kinds of Government activities, both war efforts and the performance of Indian troops in war, their training and so forth and the activities of various Government departments of the country generally.

In fact, added the Home Member, it was effort to harness the film industry for the purpose of publicity which was not hitherto done.

WHY SHAW WAS APPOINTED

Replying to further supplementary questions the Home Member stated that films sought to be produced for exhibition in other countries had not yet been completed. That was the reason why Mr. Alexander Shaw had been appointed.

Replying to another supplementary question by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh whether there were on the Board any producers of films who were foreigners or who had got foreign business houses in Bombay or elsewhere Sir Reginald stated that he should like to have notice of that question.—United Press.

HOW NAZIS TRY TO GET INFORMATION

Story Of Br. Warships Chasing German Battleships In Atlantic

LONDON, March 24.

British warships chased German battleships for two days in the Atlantic according to the German radio.

In a broadcast to-day the German radio says: "Heavy British naval forces, including a battleship of the Malaya class, followed for two days a German battleship squadron operating against Atlantic shipping. On another occasion, a ship of the Nelson class is said to have been near the raiders."

The German radio describes as "irresponsible" the action of Captain of a British merchantship, which is said to have opened fire on German battleships when ordered to stop. The radio adds that the fire was "completely ineffective" and adds that "two-thirds of the merchantmen's crew lost their lives."

LONDON.—No comment is hitherto available on the German radio assertions but it is pointed out that the Germans often make assertions with regard to British warships with the object of eliciting information.—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN RECORD

7,000 Million Dollars For Aid To Britain Voted In Half An Hour

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Shattering all records for the passage of legislation, the United States Senate passed the Bill authorising the appropriation of 7,000,000,000 dollars to implement the Lease and Lend Act for aiding the Democracies.

After only half an hour of unexciting debate, the Bill was passed by 67 votes to 9. No change was made and so the Act remains in the same form as passed last week by the House of Representatives. It now awaits the President's Signature.

The Senate had passed a Bill setting aside 1750 million sterling to implement the Lease and Lend Bill.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Govt. Surrenders?

(Continued from Page 1)

range her beside Germany and Italy.

Choice For Yugoslavs

Recent reports from Jugoslavia, British Official Circles here add, show clearly that opinion throughout the country including Croatia is hardening against the idea of signing any kind of agreement with Germany. This notably is the case of the army. It is rightly realised that any such pact would be against the true interests of the country. British Official Circles point out that the choice for Jugoslavia is and always has been to stand fast with Britain, Greece and Turkey or share the fate of Rumania and Bulgaria. There is no doubt which the Jugoslav people would choose.

People Perturbed

Reports inspired by Axis powers to the effect that the signature of the pact is inevitable are perturbing the public mind as owing to censorship, people are being kept in the dark as to developments in the situation.

Competent observers still see no reason why events should develop in the direction desired by the Axis powers. Capitulation to Nazis is favoured only by a few politicians and business groups, some Macedonian elements and 50,000 Croatians whose proximity to German controlled territory naturally weighs heavily upon them. The rest of the nation is bitterly hostile to linking up with the Axis.

Meanwhile Jugoslav troops continue to move steadily towards the frontier awaiting the attitude of the Jugoslav general staff which must eventually decide whether to repel or condone the German invasion.

TURKISH VIEW

The Serbian element and army leaders in Yugoslavia will prevent widespread concessions to Germany, says the Turkish newspaper, "Ulus."

The Ankara radio to-night broadcast the 'precis' of a long "Ulus" article on Yugoslavia, which is published in this newspaper.

The article declares that while the resignation of the three Yugoslav Ministers indicates that opposition to surrender has not been entirely successful, those in favour of concession will not be allowed by the Serbian element and military leaders to go very far.

Army Won't Permit It

Jugoslavia knows, it continues, that once foreign legions enter the country "pledges in black and white will dwindle into scraps of paper". Hence, it adds, that Jugoslavia is continuing to strengthen the army. The "Ulus" says that it can be most strongly believed that the Yugoslav army would not permit Yugoslav territories to be the instrument in any plot against the Greek army.

The announcer concluded. "While German pressure continues on the one hand, Jugoslav national resistance becomes all the more imminent—especially as the voice of the Jugoslav press is emphatic on the subject of no concessions of national sovereignty and independence."

Soviet Advice

The Ankara correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled on March 17.

According to information from authoritative sources here, the Soviet Government have sent a note to Yugoslavia on the subject of the German demands.

Its terms give the explanation of the delay on the part of the Yugoslav Government in acceding to what the Nazis are urging.

The Yugoslavs are advised by the Russian note not to join the Axis Tripartite Pact on the ground that to do so would mean the extending of the war in Balkans.

ASSISTANCE PROMISED.

The note, I am also informed, gives a promise of aid to the Yugoslavs if they are attacked—military, technical and financial assistance being separately mentioned.

The note, according to my information, explains that by military help is meant assistance in the air.

Finally the Soviet Government asks Yugoslavia to communicate to Russia any decision taken at least 48 hours in advance.

Ultimatum By Akalis

AMRITSAR, March 24.

A meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the District Akali Jathas was held "in camera" at Akaltakht this afternoon under the auspices of the Shiromani Akali Dal. Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke presided. The members of the Working Committee of the Akali Dal were also present.

An Official statement issued after the meeting states that Master Tarasingh explained what transpired at his recent interview with Governor and the Premier of the Punjab. This was followed by a discussion, after which a resolution was adopted stating that direct action could be postponed, if the Sikhs arrested at Sargodha were released unconditionally and a Convention were set up not to interfere with the religious affairs of a community without the approval of a majority of members of the Assembly belonging to that community.

The Statement adds that if Government did not revise their policy the next step would be taken on April 4. Ten Sikhs from each district would participate in the Morcha. They would leave their district on April 2 for Amritsar and before departure would address meetings, when appeals would be made for funds and prayers offered for the honour and safety of the "Panth".—A. P.

SURPRISE FOR KWANGTUNG

Strong Japanese Detachments Land At Dusk And Dawn

TOKYO, March 24

A strong Japanese detachment made a surprise landing at dawn today east of Bias Bay, the notorious pirate lair in Kwangtung province states a Communique issued by the High Command of the Japanese Expeditionary Force.

The landing was carried out in co-operation with other troops which landed recently east of Bias Bay. Naval forces assisted Another landing is reported by the Domei Agency to have occurred yesterday at dusk at Swatow in Kwangtung province—Reuter

Chinese Putting Up Stiff Resistance

CHUNGKING, March 24.

Heavy fighting is going on near Lake Taihu, some 100 miles west of Shanghai, where Chinese forces have been menacing the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Japanese reinforcements rushed from Shanghai and Hangchow are attacking the Chinese position west of the lake.

With the Chinese resisting stubbornly, the Japanese are driving fanwise towards the towns of Liyang, Szean and Changtucheng. —Reuter.

Chinese Engineer For America

CHUNGKING, March 24.

After the announcement that work will be resumed on the Yunnan-Burma Railway which was started two years ago but was later suspended, it is learned that T. U. Chengyuan, engineer, who is going to build a new railway, is 'en route' to the United States to negotiate with American railway interests to discuss technical problems and the supply of materials.—Reuter.

Noon For U. S. & Canada

LONDON, March 24.

It is learnt that the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, Sir Firoze Khan Noon, is paying an official visit to the United States. He will also be visiting Canada.—Reuter.

Members of the Chinese Unofficial Goodwill Military Mission lunched with His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi on Monday.

Ruiker And Sarcar To Meet Gandhiji

NAGPUR, March 24.

Mr. Mukundalal Sarcar, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc and Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Provincial Forward Bloc, are meeting Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram on Thursday afternoon. — United Press.

STRAY ASSAULTS AT DACCA

Magistrate Announces More Rioting Will Lead To Punitive Tax

DACCA, March 24.

Two cases of stray assaults were brought to hospital in the afternoon, one from Bankshali and the other from Dacca Bungalow area.

The District Magistrate announced to-day by beat of drums that if there were any further disturbances and the people were subjected to any serious hurt, or loss, or damage, then he would enforce Sec. 15 (A) and 16 of the Police Act, imposing Punitive Tax on the people of the area concerned for the cost of additional police for the maintenance of peace and order.

The Magistrate informs the Press that every effort is being made to restore normal atmosphere.—A. P.

Premier's Statement On Casualties And Arrests

CALCUTTA, March 24.

According to the latest report, the situation has improved, said the Premier Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in reply to a short notice question tabled by Mr. Lalit Chandra Das (Congress) regarding the latest situation referring to the communal clash at Dacca in the Bengal Council (upper house) today.

Mr. Huq said that there were five assaults by stabbing on Saturday, and 2 up to midday on Sunday, but looting was decreasing and shops were opening. It had, however, been reported that this morning there had been a fire in the cooly lines of the Dacca Cotton Mills and some looting in Nayasarak. Sporadic cases of stabbing continued. This, he added, must unfortunately be expected for some time and till they stopped confidence could not be fully restored.

The following were the figures so far reported of deaths and admission to hospital, according to the Premier:—

Deaths:—Muslim 21, Hindu 6, unidentified 1. Total 28.

Injured:—Muslim 99, Hindu 55, Christian 2, unidentified 1. Total 157.

Mr. Huq assured the House that efforts were being made by political leaders, officials and non-officials to restore peace between the two communities.

The number of arrests made so far was as follows:—Muslims 77, Hindus 157.

Concluding the Premier said that all possible action was being taken to restore peace and order.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

NAIROBI: After lunch scene in which Sir Delves Broughton was alleged to have burst into tears after saying how upset he was about Lord Errol's death for Lady Broughton's sake was related in evidence at the continued hearing of the charge against Sir Delves Broughton of murdering Lord Errol. Reference was also made to the incident at dinner, the night before the tragedy, when it was alleged that Sir Delves Broughton toasted Lady Broughton and Lord Errol and wished them every happiness in future. The subject of heir was mentioned and Sir Delves Broughton toasted Lady Broughton and Lord Errol and their future child.

ROME: Because of the war His Holiness the Pope will not celebrate Pontifical High Mass in Saint Peters Cathedral this Easter It is thought possible that His Holiness will give Benediction "Urbi Et Orbi" from an outside Balcony.

Mr. Menzies the Australian Prime Minister is extending his stay in Britain. In London on Monday after a provincial tour he said that he hoped to meet members of the Trade Union Congress and to visit north and south Ireland and having conversation with Mr. De Valera. On his return journey via the United States and Canada he could call on President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King. Mr. Menzies added that the general impression he would take back to Australia was that he had a good story to tell of what Britain was doing and that it has all been well worth coming to see.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, March 24

The Indian Soldiers' Board, at their first half-yearly distribution of relief for 1941 from the Indian Army Benevolent Fund, made grants amounting to Rs. 45,534 to ex-soldiers and their dependants in the various provinces and administrations.—A. P.

Commerce Member Warns Industries

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

I have been rung up and approached by more than one person in connection with my remarks in yesterday's Half Column regarding the behaviour of the Public Relations Officer of the Defence Department and I seem to have behind me a greater consensus of opinion than I expected. It does not appear as if the matter will rest here, because it seems this is not the first occasion on which the Officer concerned has been discourteous to the Press. There seems to have been a similar feeling aroused against him in New Delhi, but the journalists there were, perhaps, less outspoken about what they felt than the journalists in Bombay.

It is time therefore that "Lt.-Col." Jehu was put in his proper place, which is anywhere else except that of a Public Relations Officer. His Army rank also seems unsuited to the modest place he held in the world of journalism, before he was overnight converted into a Lt.-Col. It may be that lounging about in the corridors of the Imperial City in his capacity as a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper, he has made friendly contact with persons in high places, but in so far as the filling of this post is a matter of public importance, it is a matter of great regret to a number of journalists in India that so unfortunate a choice should have been made.

"Lt.-Col." Jehu is paid out of the Indian Exchequer and the pay of a Lt.-Col. is no mean sum. Surely it is reasonable to expect that in the discharge of his duties he should exercise the maximum of courtesy. If this incident had happened in England, I feel quite sure that the English Press would not have stood for it and in deference to the wishes of the Press, the Officer concerned would be transferred to another department and severely reprimanded. If Government expect the co-operation of the Press of India, this is hardly the way to get it. The Commander-in-Chief would do well to heed this request of the Indian Press. At the same time while the Assembly is in session, it would be a service to us of the press if this matter was taken up in question time by some enterprising member.

Apropos my remarks about organising a function similar to the Theatrical Garden Party held in London in aid of some suitable cause, Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy of the National Studios writes: " . . . I think it is possible for our studio and staff to come forward to help in any practical suggestion for organising a film lunch or a film garden party, the admission charge to which could go for any recognised charity." I am afraid I have done all I can about it. It is for the Indian Film people to get together. Why don't some Indian film actresses like Snehaprabha, Devika Rani and Durga Khote meet and talk it over with the Ladies Committee of the War Gifts Fund and let the charity be a neutral one like the Red Cross?

(Continued from Col. 7.)

chand Navalrai sought information relating to the composition of the Income-tax Tribunal. They enquired whether the recruitment to the Tribunal was made through the Public Service Commission, whether the persons selected were the best available in India and whether they had any experience of Income-tax Law.

The discussion had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Conserve Present Gains For Days After War

Steel And Sugar Get Another Year Of Protection

IMPORT DUTY ON BROKEN RICE NOT TO BE EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Indian Legislative Assembly passed without a division Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Bill to continue for another year the protection granted to iron and steel manufactures, sugar and silver thread.

The House also passed the Bill to extend the import duties on wheat and wheat flour for another year.

PROTECTION FOR IRON AND STEEL

Ziauddin's Attack On Govt.'s Tariff Policy

The Assembly continued the debate on Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's Bill to continue for another year the existing protective duties on iron and steel manufactures, silver thread and wire and sugar.

Sir Ziauddin moved its reference to a Select Committee. He declared it was unfair to the Opposition that an omnibus bill of this kind should have been brought in at the fag end of the session. The articles dealt with in one single bill were unrelated to each other and by taking them all together the Opposition had been prevented from discussing each on its own merits.

Sir Ziauddin went on to charge Government with failure to carry out the Fiscal Commission's recommendation that the Tariff Board should report on the working of Protection. Even before continuing the Protective duties, a Tariff Board should first enquire and make its recommendation. If, however, under war conditions a Tariff Board was impossible, at least a departmental committee should have been set up to make an enquiry. He dwelt at length on the difficulty of removing a protective duty once it was granted. A protected industry, he said, built up political influence and Government were then afraid of removing the protection.

Referring to sugar Sir Ziauddin said that since the local Governments of U.P. and Bihar had interfered with the observance of the Fiscal Commission's recommendation regarding protection, it was necessary that the protection granted should be stopped. If protection was to be continued, then the local Governments must undertake not to interfere with the industry in the way they had done. He also asked for the abolition of the Sugar Syndicate which, he said, shared the responsibility for the present position of the industry.

NEED FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Dealing with iron and steel he urged that since prices had gone up owing to the war, the protective duty should be reduced. He suggested that quite independently of anything else a Special Committee should be appointed to watch the stability of prices particularly of protected commodities.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. Ramsay Scott opposing the Select Committee motion urged that instead of a year, the protection for the commodities mentioned in the Bill should be continued for a longer period. As regards the All India Sugar Advisory Committee proposed by the Commerce Member. He stressed the importance of the mill industry in every province being represented on it. He suggested that the Commerce Member should first consult the industry as a whole in the provinces, not States, and then the Committee with or without sugar mill representatives should meet and finally a joint full dress discussion of officials and non-officials should be held.

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee criticised Government for failing to act on the first principle of all modern Governments, namely, encouragement of export. He asked that when an industry was protected, the Central Government should intimate to Provincial Governments that any legislation passed by them affecting that industry should be such as to meet with the Central Government's approval. The Central Government should also ensure uniformity of legislation affecting protected industries in all parts of India.

Sir Abdulla Haroon supporting the Select Committee motion said nobody in the House opposed the protective duty, but he wanted to urge that protection given to the industry should not be used by the province, to which the industry was at present largely confined to prevent other provinces developing a sugar industry of their own.

Mr. Chapman Mortimer humorously said that he should like the Commerce Member to say, at a later stage what the terms of reference and the composition of the proposed Advisory Board might be. Mr. Chapman Mortimer made it clear that his group would strongly oppose the suggestion of setting up any kind of purely official body to organise industry.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

Dr. Bannerjee did not think that it would be any great advantage to have a Select Committee on the Bill, because a Select Committee would not be in a position to go into the question whether protection should not be granted or what should be the amount of protection or consider other subsidiary questions such as safeguarding the consumer's interests or those of labour. He suggested that the Commerce Member should give certain assurances with regard to these questions. In case the House agreed to the continuation of protection, the Commerce Member should take steps six months hence to constitute a Committee which would go into these questions. What Dr. Bannerjee had in mind was an Industrial Commission which should be appointed without waiting for the end of the war, and therefore a Tariff Commission or a Fiscal Commission should be appointed to go into the sole question of Tariff protection.

CRITERIA FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rising amid cheers expressed considerable sympathy with the Select Committee motion, for the simple reason that the House was called upon to continue the great responsibility on the consumer's head in the interests of the industries without being taken into confidence as to what the present needs of the industries were. He was for protection for national industries;

He, however, applied a number of tests, which he said must even in this country be satisfied, for the grant of protection. Firstly, had it resulted in the creation of new wealth in the country? He acknowledged that Tatas did create national wealth. Secondly, was the capital thrown into the protected industry a diversion of capital from other industries or was it a genuine expansion of capital investment? By the growth of the protected industry, no other industry should be starved of capital or harmed or prejudiced. Thirdly, had it resulted in the extension of employment? He referred to gainful employment, employment which raised the standard of life, not employment under exploited conditions. Unless these conditions were satisfied, there was no value in protection.

PROTECTION JUSTIFIED

Sir Homi Mody, speaking for the Tatas, replied to certain criticisms made with regard to the protection given to the steel industry, particularly by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, "whom we are glad to see after a separation of eleven years." (Cheers).

He said that it was true, as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had stated, that the Tata Steel Company was not in need of further protection. As a matter of fact as far back as 1937 their late Chairman, Sir N. Saklatwala, had made it clear that unless abnormal circumstances supervened the Company hoped to do without protection at the end of the seventh year of protection which expired at the end of March this year.

The steel industry, he declared, had fulfilled all that was expected of it by the country as the result of protection.

Concluding Sir Homi said that if there was one industry which had demonstrated that by granting of protection the industry would be capable of establishing itself and of doing away with that protection at the end of the specified period it was the steel industry (hear hear) for that, those who were in the Government and in the Legislature of that day had every reason to congratulate themselves (cheers).

Commerce Member's Reply

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, replying to the charge of joining unrelated subjects in one "blanket bill", pointed out that the Bill had one principle, that was that under present circumstances, the Government were not able to assess the exact quantum of protection for these commodities and, therefore, they asked the Legislature to continue protection for another specified period of a year. He claimed that the debate had shown that a single Bill had not embarrassed the members in the least.

Dealing with the remarks of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whom they all welcomed to the House (cheers), the Commerce Member said he had in his earlier speech on the motion emphasised that it was becoming clear to Government that the period of protection need not be extended; and that the industry had established itself. It has been authoritatively stated on behalf of Tatas that at the end of this period of protection they might not require protection. Nor, said the Commerce Member, had the demand for protection come from Tatas

WARNING TO INDUSTRY

With reference to the possibility of the protective duties being altogether off and being replaced by revenue duties, he had already given the warning that industrialists and commercial people would be well advised to conserve their resources, that they must look forward after the war to a time of difficulty, and the extent to which they could claim help from Government would depend largely on the way in which they conserved their resources. He would address that warning particularly to the company producing iron and steel.

Referring to sugar, the Commerce Member said he himself had in July, 1940 at a conference of sugar interests emphasised the very principles which some speakers had stressed in the course of today's debate, namely, that the industry's growth should be watched, that internal competition should be brought about and the interests of the consumer should be safeguarded.

A MISAPPREHENSION

He tried to dispel the impression to which reference had been made, that his proposal to set up a Central Advisory Council would hamper the growth of the sugar industry. What he had said was that while it was not possible to have a Central body to control the sugar trade, he would be satisfied with the establishment of an Advisory Body based on representation of various Provincial and State Governments which would watch the growth and development of the industry and place facts before the various States and Provincial Governments which might enable them to organise the industry in their respective spheres on a more rational basis, and thus any danger to the sugar industry might be avoided. He was not in a position to lay down exactly the terms of reference and composition of the Council but he was considering replies from Provincial and States Governments to his proposal. An indication of the scope and function of the proposed Council had, however, been given in a resolution passed by the Sugar Conference.

NO ADVANTAGE

As regards the demand for a Select Committee, he could not see any advantage, if the only object was to acquaint him with the views of members on various problems. He was agreeable to meet members of the House at their convenience, for this purpose. He was quite clear that the protection should be continued for another year, and after further consultation that he hoped to have with various Governments, he trusted that he would know the requirements of the industry and hoped to place a clear picture before the House during the next budget session.

The House passed the consideration motion as also all the Clauses of the Bill without a division.

During the third reading of the Bill Mr. Mazharali wanted to know why excise duty had not been placed on iron and steel as it was done in the case of sugar.

Sir Ziauddin explained that his party was not opposed to the policy of protection.

Babu Baijnath Bajoria, asserted that protection should be regarded as a sort of investment.

The Bill was passed without a division as also the Bill to extend the period of import duty on wheat and wheat flour by another year.

Rice Bill

The Commerce Member, moving consideration of the second Tariff Bill referred to rice and said that, owing to bad crop of rice, Government had decided not to extend import duty on broken rice this year. He warned the rice trade not to take advantage of rice shortage by raising prices. If they did that they would be making the chances of future import duty on broken rice extremely slender.

As for wheat, he reiterated what he had announced last year, namely, that the Government would carefully watch the prices of wheat and would not hesitate to remove or lower the quantum of import duty or take other steps to bring down the prices, if they were satisfied that speculative tendencies were responsible for higher prices of wheat at any time during the year.

The Bill was passed.

Supplementary Grants

During discussion on demands for supplementary grants Messrs. Bannerji, Maitra and Lal-

(Continued in Col. 1)



The Commander-in-Chief who was present on Sunday at the conclusion of the route march of the "War Week" is seen seated to the left of Lady Lumley and Sir Roger Lumley is seated in the centre.



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City Malayalees Must Try To Banish Illiteracy

NEED OF AMALGAMATING VARIOUS ASSOCIATIONS

"Even if we achieve political power, it does not mean that poverty, unemployment illiteracy will disappear automatically. Our first duty is to see that this power is not monopolised by a few rich people and their supporters but that it is exercised by the masses also and for the benefit of the masses."

Thus observed Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presiding over the All-Malayali Conference, held at Nagpada, on Sunday.

The object of the Conference is to bring about a co-ordination of the various Malayali Associations in Bombay.

Dr. P. S. Nair, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said that there were about 30,000 Malayalis in Bombay. A regular exodus of these people to Bombay started only about 50 years back. Malayalis as a class even though educationally rich, were financially very poor. The Malayali was not a businessman, and hence he was not able to exploit the rich natural resources of Malabar. Anyway, he was spirited and adventurous and settled in various countries such as Africa, Persia and Ceylon. But in all these places he held a subordinate position. Only a very small minority had established their own business.

The Malayali residents of Bombay were the poorest and the most ignorant. About 80 p.c. of the Hindu Malayalis were literate but among the Muslim Malayalis, the number of literates was very small. The latter were mostly coconut-sellers, bidi-workers or hotel-workers, while a majority of the former were clerks.

These considerations induced some of them to start a night school in Temker Street, which had an attendence of 75. The Committee, which managed this institution, consisted mostly of bidi-workers, who had sometimes to sacrifice their meal in order to finance the school."

He finally appealed to the public to help the Institution.

NEED OF LITERACY

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech congratulated those who were engaged in the task of spreading literacy among the Malayali residents of Bombay and hoped that their efforts would be successful.

Addressing the Muslims among whom illiteracy was more rampant, Mr. Brelvi said that Islam had enjoined the acquisition of knowledge in all circumstances. Knowledge was power and so it was their paramount duty to see that not a single person either a Muslim or a Hindu, remained illiterate.

He urged the necessity of their joining trade unions or other workers' organisations as the case might be, if they desired improvement of their economic lot.

He was glad to see Hindus and Muslims participating in the Conference and said that that spirit, if maintained would be the key-note of their success. He also urged the need for studying Hindustani, the national language of the country.

NEED OF AMALGAMATION

Mr. K. I. Chandi said that it was desirable that the several associations existing among the Malayali residents of Bombay should be amalgamated into one organisation, with a view to better their lot.

A great many things, he said, were happening in the world. The working classes had a great role to play in the future of the world. So they should learn to stand on their own efforts and should strive to educate themselves. They might belong to different communities but their economic problems were similar. Their salvation lay in making a united effort.

Mr. Muhammad Siddiq said that there could be no end to poverty and illiteracy in India, unless the whole system which was based on economic exploitation of workers and peasants, ceased to exist. He congratulated those who started the night school for the Malayalis and hoped that the Bombay Corporation would give a grant to the school.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference adopted a resolution moved by Mr. M. K. Kuttuparamban requesting the Malayali residents of Bombay to bring about a consolidation of the various organisations existing among them, which was the only way to better their lot.

Other resolutions passed by the Conference requested the Bombay Municipality to help the educational institutions conducted by Malayalis, by giving liberal grant and other facilities, and appealed to the public for financial help.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Brelvi suggested the establishment of co-operative societies among Malayalees to improve their economic conditions.

He drew attention of the Conference to the most important problem of the day, namely, the achievement of freedom Poverty and illiteracy which characterised the people of this country could be liquidated only when they had real political power in their hands. Therefore, it was of vital urgency that they should strive for the attainment of freedom, even if they belonged to different political parties. But mere possession of power did not mean that these problems would be solved. It might be possible that this power remained concentrated in the hands of a few individuals. Therefore, it was the duty of the poor people to see that the power was exercised by them also and for their benefit.

He finally exhorted them to grant equal rights to their women.



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The following were elected office bearers for 1941-42.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President.

Members of the Committee:—

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad), Lala Shri Ram (New Delhi) Lala Padampat Singhania (Cawnpore), Mr. J. C. Setalvad (Bombay), Mr. N. L. Puri (Calcutta), Mr. A. L. Ojha (Calcutta), Mr. Debes Chandra Ghose (Jalpaiguri), Mr. Gaganbehari L. Mehta (Calcutta), Mr. S. P. Jain (Dalmianagar), Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan (Calcutta), Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar (Coimbatore), Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy (Bombay) Mr. Keshavprasad Goenka (Calcutta), Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas (Bombay), Lala Gurusaran Lal (Gaya), Kumararajan M. A. Mathiah Chettiar (Madras), Mr. Shivram G. Mohatta (Karachi), Mr. Satya Paul Virmani (Amritsar(, and Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao (Bangalore).

Vice-President is Mr. Gaganvehari L. Mehta, Honorary Treasurer Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Calcutta).

The following members were co-opted on the Committee:—

Mr. G. D. Birla (Calcutta) Sir A. H. Ghuznavi (Calcutta), Adam Haji Muhammad Sait (Madras), Mr. S. M. Bashir (Cawnpore), Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah (Bombay) and Mr. A. D. Shroff (Bombay).—A. P.

50 P. C. REBATE ON AFGHAN COTTON

NEW DELHI, March 24.

During question hour in the Central Assembly this morning Sir Andrew Clow stated that a rebate of 50 per cent had been granted on Afghan cotton moving to Karachi in order to secure traffic.

Sir Andrew replied in the negative to a question whether any corresponding concession was sought for India by the Government.—United Press.

Assam Premier On POLITICAL MEANING OF PAKISTAN

SHILLONG, March 24.

A political meaning of Pakistan was explained by Premier Sir Mahamad Saadulla while addressing a largely attended public meeting of Muslims held here yesterday evening in observance of the Pakistan Day.

Sir Mahammad said that the way of Pakistan was the way of compromise, and the scheme is accepted would be tantamount to no more than that the Hindus and Muslims, like two brothers of common parentage having fallen out, now sought to partition their homestead by mutual consent instead of going to the Law Court just to live in peace and amity.—A. P.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Chinese Unofficial Goodwill Military Mission led by General Shang Chen has arrived in New Delhi and during its stay here extending to Thursday the members will be entertained by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Mission will leave on Thursday on a tour of places of military importance in various parts of India including the North West Frontier.

Among the towns they will visit on their tour which is expected to last about three weeks, are Peshawar, Bombay, Poona and Calcutta from where they will return to China.—A. P.

BENARES, March 24

Twentythree persons including four women are reported to have been admitted to hospital in a serious condition as a result of the trouble at Kopaganj (Azamgarh district) on March 20, according to information now available here.

The police have arrested 23 persons in this connection.—A. P.

Law To Stop Begging Urged

NAGPUR, March 22.

A lengthy memorandum submitted to the C. P. Government by the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur stresses the need for legislation to prohibit begging in public places; legislation to make it obligatory on local authorities to establish, or assist in the establishment of institutions for relief of the disabled; and taxation to meet the charges of institutional relief.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 24.—A fire broke out this morning in the engine room of a ship now lying in the port. The oil tank in the room was damaged. Fire engines fought the fire which was brought under control in about two hours' time.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 7)

in deputation on the Member in charge.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi (Calcutta) accused the Congress Party in the Assembly, and particularly its leader, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of responsibility for the passing of the Income-Tax Amendment Act.

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy criticising the working of the export control arrangements made by Government, particularly regarding oilseeds and wool, said with reference to wool that if Government, both in Britain and India wanted to be fair to the Indian exporter, they could without any loss to themselves buy their requirements of wool in India, and the surplus might be allowed to be exported direct to the United States where Indian wool would fetch better prices to the ultimate benefit of the Indian wool producer.

Referring to the working of the import control, he said that import controllers had been given only limited powers and red tape delays had caused enormous loss and difficulty to many merchants.

WORK OF EASTERN GROUP CONFERENCE

Warning Against Ignoring Indian Opinion

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mr. G. L. Mehta moving the resolution on the Eastern Group Council at the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Conference deprecated the tendency on the part of the Government to ignore the Federation in regard to important matters concerning the country's trade and industry. The Government convened the Eastern Group Conference without consulting the Federation or any representative commercial or industrial body. Even the so-called non-official Indian representatives were included in the Conference not on the initiative of Government but at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Roger. Those non-officials did not represent any organisation. They were there in their individual capacity.

The Conference terminated four months ago and yet the public of India had not been informed of its conclusions. The Government of England had held several secret sessions of Parliament to acquaint the public of their programme, but in India nothing had been done in that direction. The British Government wanted India's men, money and material but did not want the co-operation of the Indian people. It was, therefore, not unnatural for Indians to entertain misgivings, about the ulterior motive of the Government.

The speaker went on to show that Australia was receiving better treatment from the British Government. Some of the vital war industries were being located there India was not being given a chance to develop a shipping industry while Australia was to build ships even for the Royal Indian Navy. Australia was receiving better treatment in the manufacture of aeroplanes also.

India, he said, was anxious to develop her industries but not with foreign capital, as foreign capital meant foreign control. He hoped that India's representative on the Eastern Group Council would see that India's interests were not jeopardised.

Lala Ramsarandas said that in Great Britain all industries which had taken birth during the war, were assured of a future after the war. They were being given special margin of profit so that they might be able to build up their reserves. In India though the Commerce Member was trying to encourage industries the Finance Member was imposing heavy taxation and defeating that object.

The resolution was passed.

INCOME-TAX ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Kapadia speaking on the resolution about income-tax administration gave a series of instances of "hardship and harassment" and urged that member bodies of the Federation should be asked to communicate to the Committee of the Federation the directions in which hardships had been caused and that the committee should on its own initiative invite a few income-tax experts to give first-hand information to the Committee, which should submit a comprehensive representation to Government and if necessary, wait

(Continued in col. 5)

OPEN LETTER TO HITLER

"Greece Must Now Teach The World How To Die"

A cable from the Athens correspondent of "The Times" published on March 9. contains salient points of a remarkable open letter addressed to Hitler and published in the Greek newspaper "Johimerini" from its proprietor M. Vlachos. This letter electrified the Greek public and the newspaper containing it passed through three extra editions, which in itself is astonishing in view of the usually limited circulations of Greek newspapers. The letter runs. Your Excellency,

Greece, as you know, desired to stay out of the present war. When it started she was only just recovering from innumerable deep wounds which foreign wars and internal dissensions had left on her. . . Let us forget the documents which Greece has published officially of many speeches, texts and other proofs of our stubborn wish to stay out. Let us only dwell on this that Greece, when the Italians sank the (cruiser) "Helle" in Tenos harbour, hid the torpedo fragments after it was found that they were Italian.

She did this because she would otherwise have been forced to declare war on the Italians, a war she did not desire to fight either alone or with allies, whether Balkan or British. She wanted this tiny corner of land to remain in peace ... because her geographical position is such that she wishes to have as enemies neither Germans on land nor the British on sea.

TWO SIGNATURES.

Greece at that moment had besides her peaceful intentions additional guarantees of security in two signatures, one Italian and the other British. Yet, when Greece had tangible proofs of the impending Italian attack and was thus persuaded that one signature was valueless, she did not turn as she should have to the other but turned—Your Excellency will remember—to you.

Greece asked for your protection. The details of your answer I do not exactly know. But I know from the lips of our great leader (General Metaxas) that Germany replied by advising us not to give cause for provocation—more specifically not to mobilise. We, therefore, gave no provocation. We did not mobilise and were in fact slumbering peacefully, for the day before the Italian Minister presented his ultimatum he actually invited us to accept his hospitality.

"YOU WERE IN FLORENCE ON OCTOBER 28".

To whom then did you wish Greece to turn? The Italians had already declared war. You, we regret to say, were in Florence that very morning, October 28. Should Greece have remain alone? She had neither a fleet nor an air force nor material nor money. She turned to the remaining signature "to the British" and they, whose country was being burnt, who, as they said at the time, had not sufficient means for their own defence, came to our aid.

They came too, without demands or appeals for paper pacts. A few days later, Greek soldiers fell with the first British airmen on the front which had been opened by the Italians' barbarous assault.

What happened next, you and the whole world know. The Italians are being defeated—by us, the small, the weak. They have not been beaten up there on the front by the British for no British soldiers have yet set foot in Albania, but because they have no ideals, no souls . . . But this is irrelevant. For you told us yourself you chose to remain an onlooker. "It is an Italian affair," you said. "I will not intervene unless the British Army lands in force in Salonika.

WHY INVADE GREECE?

The writer describes doubts which entered Greek minds as German troops first occupied Rumania and then prepared, with Bulgarian connivance, to occupy Bulgaria and finally appeared on the Greek frontier. The letter continues:

It appears—so the world was told by wireless propaganda—that the Germans want to invade Greece. We ask you, why? If operations against Greece were essential to the Axis interests from the start. . . the Germans and Italians would have attacked side by side. It is clear, therefore, that the attack on Greece was not a necessity for the Axis. Why is it so now?

The letter concludes:

Will there be an army to strike at such a garrison? A small of great free army of Greeks will stand in Thrace as it stood in Epirus. It will fight. It will die there too. In Thrace it will await the return of that runner from Berlin who came five years ago and received the light of Olympia and has changed it into a bonfire to bring death and destruction to a country, small in size but now made great and which, after teaching the world how to live, must now teach the world how to die.

Where else will you turn to get the finest, safest tyres your money can buy, if not to the manufacturer who year after year builds more tyres than any other? That means Goodyear, of course! And now Goodyear justifies that confidence — with the development of this amazing new tyre —



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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1941

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EDEN AT DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY FRONTS



AT CAIRO AT ANKARA AT ATHENS

(1) British Military "Brain Trust": General Smuts, Lady Lampson, Mr. Anthony Eden, General Sir John Dill, General Sir Pierce Van Ryneveld and Sir Miles Lampson, photographed at the gardens of the British Embassy during Mr. Eden's visit to Cairo. (2) Mr. Eden photographed with Sir H. Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, M. Shukru Saradjoglu (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) and General Asim Gun duz (Deputy Chief of the Turkish General Staff) at Ankara. On the top is the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ankara, the Centre of Anglo-Turkish parleys during Mr. Eden's visit. (3) Mr Eden and General Sir John Dill welcomed by crowds on the Acropolis, Athens, during their visit to Greece.

"Hitler's Prisoner"

VICHY'S ASSURANCES HIGHLY DOUBTFUL

Press Protests Against Despatch Of American Food Ships To Unoccupied France

NEW YORK, March 24.

The despatch of American food ships to unoccupied France is condemned in an outspoken article to-day in the New York "Daily Mirror".

It writes "Washington thought, and forced London to agree, that sending flour to France was justified on the "assurance" given by Vichy.

The value of such assurances from a Government which whether it likes it or not, is a prisoner of Hitler, is highly doubtful. The shortage of food in France is not a natural result of the war. It is a condition unnecessarily imposed on France by Germany—deliberately, inhumanly and with a purpose. It is not necessary for Germany to starve France and it will not starve France completely as long as French workers in Lyons in the unoccupied territory are making silk for the German parachutists and French stevedores in Marseilles in unoccupied territory are unloading foodships. 80 per cent. of whose cargoes go to Germany.

The Reich must leave unoccupied France which she controls as tightly as she does occupied France enough food to keep her working for Germany. Now, Germany will have 13,500 tons of flour more to help to balance the stores she has already stolen from helpless France.—Reuter.

NORTH AFRICA TO SUPPLY FRUITS TO VICHY

LONDON, March, 23.

A statement that both occupied and unoccupied France are to be supplied with fruits, vegetables and mutton from North-Africa in increasing amounts is credited to M. Roch, the Director of Vichy's Ministry of Supply, in an interview quoted by the official German News Agency.

To facilitate distribution, said M. Roch, the destination of food would be determined before it left Algiers. One third of the supplies would go to Paris and the remainder to the rest of France. The arrangement, he added was the result of recent talks between Vichy and the Governments of Algeria, Morocco and Tunis.—Reuter.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR C. P.

BOMBAY, March 24.

The budget of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1941-42 as authorised by His Excellency the Governor is published in the "Gazette" Extraordinary to-day, 24.

The year 1939-40 closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 32.90 lakhs. This was the first surplus year after a series of deficit years.

The first two years of Provincial Autonomy ended with a revenue deficit of Rs. 55,90 lakhs which was reduced to Rs. 23 lakhs at the end of 1939-40.

DEPUTATION TO GO TO ENGLAND?

Result Of Bombay Conference: Sapru In Touch With Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 23.

The Political Correspondent of the "Reynolds News" writes that the Indians who attempted to solve the deadlock between the Congress and the British Government are planning to send a deputation to London.

The correspondent adds that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been in close touch with Mahatma Gandhi.

It is suggested that Sir Tej Bahadur will work on the resolution passed by the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay about forming an Indian Cabinet responsible to the Crown and an Indian Defence Ministry.

If this plan is accepted, the correspondent says, India will give her full support to the Empire's war effort.

The "Britain and the East" writes welcoming the idea of sending a deputation led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and consisting of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Sultan Chinoy and the Maharaja of Burdwan.

MORE FREE BELGIANS CALLED TO COLOURS

In addition to these classes of 1925-41 already called to colours, the Belgian Government in London has now called up the classes from 1922-24.

According to instructions of his Government, Monsieur Marcel Goosse, Belgian Consul-General in Bombay, notifies his countrymen in his jurisdiction in India and in Portuguese India belonging to the classes 1922-1924 inclusively, without exception, to get immediately in touch with him, to enable him to arrange for their despatch to England.—A. P

Stirring Example Of Imperial Troops' Courage

KHARTOUM, March 23.

Intensive patrol activity plays a large part in British siege methods round Keren. When a British patrol encountered an enemy force in the neighbourhood of one fort, they summoned artillery support.

The British guns promptly opened fire aided by which the British party inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took 130 prisoners, all without loss to themselves.

An example of courage and endurance of Imperial troops is furnished by two Indian machine-gunners who were lost on a mountain peak, but when found by British patrol 48 hours later were still manning the gun-post.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND'S ROLE IN EMPIRE WAR EFFORT

Smallarms Output Doubled: Brengun Carriers Turned Out In Large Quantities

WELLINGTON, March 24.

As a result of the delegation of New Zealand representatives to the Eastern Group Conference at New Delhi, a specially selected group of British technicians have examined the industrial possibilities of New Zealand with a view to assisting the Empire War Effort requirements overseas as well as the defence of the dominion.

These experts are reporting their finding to the British Government who, it is expected, will in due course establish a programme suitable for fulfilment by New Zealand.

Meanwhile, every week sees a greater development of New Zealand's war effort. A number of engineering firms are producing war material of various kinds. Government workshops are busy baking brengun carriers and three-inch mortars.

The output of smallarms and ammunition will shortly be doubled to meet the requirements of New Zealand's armed forces. War material for the navy is also in an advanced stage of production.

Minesweepers are being constructed in Auckland to meet the immediate requirements of the navy.—Reuter.

Drastic Cut In New Zealand Meat Exports

WELLINGTON, March 24.

Exports of meat will be drastically cut as a result of British Government decisions based on the shipping position. The New Zealand Government has decided that Newzealand freezing works shall from Monday, accept for freezing for export only lamb, prime, beef and porker pigs up to 120 pounds.—Reuter.

Atlantic, A Danger Spot

Where Hitler Is Concentrating His Main Sea Strength

NEW YORK, March 24.

Reports of German battleships raiding in the Atlantic have somewhat overshadowed the Balkan situation, and newspaper commentators are remarking that the Atlantic is a danger spot as urgent if not more so.

Wireless reports last night (Sunday) suggested that Germany was concentrating her main sea strength in the Atlantic, and commentators were freely discussing American intervention of one kind or another.—Reuter.

NO PLACE IN LEAGUE FOR IMPERIALISM & CAPITALISM

KARACHI, March 24.

A public meeting of 5,000 Muslims was held here to-night to observe 'Pakistan Day'. Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro presided.

The meeting took a pledge solemnly promising to direct thoughts and actions to advance the cause of Pakistan and make sacrifices for its early establishment in India wherever called upon by the Muslim League.

The pledge which was read by Mr. G. M. Syed, ex-League Minister, 'inter alia', stated that imperialism, capitalism and class distinction have no place in Muslim League's political philosophy which aimed at amelioration and improvement of man.

It added: "Thus 'Darulislam' or Pakistan is the only practical means for the achievement of our mission which is assigned to us under divine dispensation".

The meeting passed a resolution which stated that no constitution was acceptable to the Muslims of India which did not provide the establishment Pakistan in India. —A. P.

WHY JINNAH WANTS PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, March 23.

A largely attended meeting of the Muslims was held to-night in the Urdu Park in connection with the Parkistan Day celebrations. Mr. M. A. Jinnah was given a great ovation when he rose to address the meeting.

Mr. Jinnah in explaining the scheme said that the Muslims and the Hindus could not rule jointly "as there was a great difference in their mode of living, dress and language."

Mr. Jinnah explained at great length why the Muslim League wanted Pakistan, and said that Pakistan was the only solution to achieve freedom for the country, not only for the Muslims but also for the Hindus. He appealed to the Muslims to become literate, to take more interest in business and industry, and togather under one flag to fight for their cause.

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan and Mr. Hussain Imam also addressed the gathering.—A P.

DR. WEIZMANN IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, March 23.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation has arrived in New York 'to discuss his share' in Britain's war effort with American scientists. Dr. Weizmann declined to make any further statement on his activities here. It is recalled that Dr. Weizmann was Director of the British Admiralty Laboratories from 1916 to 1919.—Reuter.

"Only Means To End Hindu-Muslim Quarrels"

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 24.

Last night to celebrate "Pakistan Day", a public meeting of Mahomedans was held in Shavkatchok, under the presidentship of Mr. Osman Isabhai, President of the Kathiawad Muslim League. A resolution was placed by Mr. Habib Hasam which was passed unanimously, the resolution and the scheme regarding Pakistan which the All-India Muslim League had passed were approved. Further it was resolved that in the New Constitution of India, Muslims would not accept any constitution except the Pakistan scheme.

It was further resolved that the meeting had full confidence in Mahomadali Jinnah. Mr. Habibhai said that Pakistan was the only scheme for ending quarrels between Hindus and Mahomedans.

Students' Goodwill Mission To Dacca

CALCUTTA, March 23.

A Good-will Mission under the joint auspices of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation and the All-Bengal Muslim Students' League left for Dacca yesterday. The Mission will try to establish communal harmony and give relief to the sufferers in the Dacca riot irrespective of caste or community —A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

AN UNHEALTHY SUBSTITUTION







BANANA BOAT MYSTERY



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